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PAUL BROWNE

REV. BABCOCK TO LEAVE

Accepts Church in Chicago.

Archdeacon Geo. M. Babcock of St. Augustine's church announced to the congregation last Sunday that he had resigned his pastorate here and would leave March 1st.

Mr. Babcock has accepted the pastorate of St. George's church, at 76th street and Drexel Ave. Chicago. By this change he leaves the diocese of Fond du Lac and enters the diocese of Chicago. During his pastorate here of five years he has accomplished some remarkable work in St. Augustine's church. He has doubled the membership and doubled the church property and he leaves St. Augustine's in better condition than it ever was before.

The change is in the nature of a promotion for Mr. Babcock, and while it does not increase his salary, his field of labor will be greatly enlarged, and we can safely predict that ere many months St. George's church, Chicago, will have prospects of taking its place among the larger churches of the metropolis of the west.

Rev. Babcock is an earnest worker, and his work shows results. It was for this reason that the Chicago diocese extended a call to another diocese for the man they wanted. Mr. Babcock's many friends in and out of the church regret that he is to leave Rhinelander and the diocese of Fond du Lac, of which he is archdeacon, but they are glad to know that he is receiving deserved recognition in another diocese for the excellent work he has accomplished in this.

It has not yet been decided who will succeed Rev. Babcock. He will preach his last sermon as pastor of St. Augustine's Feb. 25th.

KATHERINE GLEASON DEAD.

After five months of continual suffering from tuberculosis, Katherine, aged fifteen years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Gleason, passed away early Monday evening at the home of her parents on Pelham street. The little girl was taken ill last September and though her suffering was most intense she bore it with a patience and fortitude that might be expected from a person far in advance of her tender years.

The funeral was conducted yesterday morning at ten o'clock from St. Mary's church, Rev. Francis officiating. Relatives from out of town who attended the services were Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin, Antigo; Mrs. Richard Callahan, Kaukauna; Mrs. Rezin and James Gleason, Ripon.

The sincere sympathy of all is extended to the family in their time of sorrow.

LOST AT SEA.

Among the unfortunate, who lost their lives on the steamship "Valencia" which was dashed to pieces during a gale off the Pacific coast last Wednesday, was J. Nealy, a man well known to many of our citizens. Mr. Nealy was employed for some years by the Soo railway company at Pennington and frequently made visits to Rhinelander. He was a first class passenger on the ill fated boat bound for Seattle. It is said that he leaves a sister, Mrs. Stuart, who resides in this city. Her name, however, does not appear in the directory. A telegram conveying the news of Mr. Nealy's death was received by friends here Thursday.

WILL END BARGAIN PRICE.

Those who wish to take advantage of The Milwaukee Journal Company's liberal offer of 25c per year for the Weekly Journal must send in their subscriptions before Feb. 15. No subscriptions will be accepted after the above date at the reduced price.

GROUND HOG DAY.

Tomorrow, Friday Feb. 2nd is Candlemas or Ground Hog day. It is said that if the ground hog sees his shadow on that date he retires and we are to have six weeks more of winter. If he does not see his shadow we are supposed to have very little more of winter weather.

See Eby the land man for all kind of bargains in timber and cut over lands. I have the largest and most complete list in the county; have several very choice pieces near the city for dairy, chicken or truck farming from 5 acres up. Also have a large lot of improved city property and vacant lots. Among same the E. L. Horvath lot are selling fast. In this addition, will sell on easy terms. Have also a first class line of fire insurance.

For further information,

SEE EBY,

The Land Man about it
Rapha House, Rhinelander, Wis.

SHEP TO RUN.

Hon. Eugene S. Shepard, "the old hog farm", has announced himself as a candidate for mayor. It is not known yet as a certainty whether this is another "josh" or if he is in earnest, but the chances are that he means business this time.

We might tell of Mr. Shepard's many virtues etc., but we don't know of any, and he probably hasn't any, unless confidence in Rhinelander could be called a virtue, and he has that and always has had it.

It was through his efforts that the C. M. & St. P. railroad interested itself in trying to get a right of way into the city, and it was no fault of his that it did not build here.

Mr. Shepard owns considerable property here and is a frequent investor in real estate. He is one of our heaviest individual tax payers, and should the people desire him for mayor this spring the duties of the office would be discharged conscientiously.

TWO NIGHTS.

The cantata of Queen Esther will be given by the Choral Union two nights, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 8th and 9th. This was found to be necessary as so many people had expressed an intention of attending that it was found the Opera House could not accommodate them all in one night. Eighty people take part in this cantata, and while many people have seen and enjoyed it before, nearly all of them want to see it again. When well gotten up it is one of the grandest affairs of the stage. That it will be well staged and costumed, and the parts well handled, there isn't the slightest doubt, as the members of Choral Union have spent months in rehearsing. The costumes, eighty of them, will arrive from a Milwaukee customer in a day or two. Forty of them are for children in the chorus and they are said to be most elaborate. The following is a short synopsis of the play:

Esther was born in Persia 400 years before Christ. Belonging to an orphan from infancy she was adopted by her uncle, Mordecai, who recognizing her great natural beauty, trained her in the accomplishments of highest womanhood. She was chosen by the King of the Realm to be his wife and Queen. She did not disclose her nationality. Haman was Premier and favorite of the King. Haman hated Mordecai because he would not worship him as the King had commanded. He did not know Mordecai's relation to the Queen. To be revenged he obtained a decree for destroying all the Jews in the provinces. Mordecai discovers the plot and charges the Queen to petition the King for the safety of her people, which she does at the peril of her life, on account of the law that no one shall go into the King's chamber.

The King hears her petition, and Haman is defeated. Haman has prepared a gallows for Mordecai. An attendant informs the King of the fact. The King orders Haman to be hanged from it and proclaims Mordecai Premier in his stead.

BASKET BALL.

Last Friday evening a large and enthusiastic crowd witnessed the game of basket ball at the Armory between the Antigo team and Co. L. basket ball team. It was a good game and well played from start to finish. It did not turn out just as we would wish to have it, but exceptional skill was displayed by both teams and a pleasant evening was passed.

J. A. Leebetter of this city acted as umpire, which in a game of basket ball is a pretty busy position. His decisions were fair to both teams and good feeling prevailed throughout the game. Brown of Antigo, acted as referee. It is hoped there will be more games of basket ball here this winter as it is an interesting game. We understand Co. L. team has several dates for games here in the near future. The line up was as follows:

Antigo	Position	Rhinelander	Position
Goetz	Center	Witte	Center
Schuback	Forward	O'Brien	Forward
Pena	Guard	Witte	Guard
Baron	Guard	O'Brien	Guard

Schuback made 12 baskets, Goetz 1, Baron 4, Witte 6, White 1, Pena 2, Baron 1, 4 free throws missed 2. First half score 14 to 12 in favor of Antigo. Second half score 11 to 21 in favor of Antigo. Total 25 to 33 in favor of Antigo.

TO REBUILD VIADUCT.

City Clerk Swellburg received word last week from H. H. Huntington, General Manager of the Soo Line, with whom he had been corresponding, that the Soo Line would rebuild the north viaduct that was destroyed by fire last October without cost to the city and that work would be commenced very soon. This action by the Soo road is commendable, considering the fact that they were in no way responsible for the destruction of the old viaduct and under no obligations as we can see to rebuild it. This will save the city several hundred dollars.

BODY IN CANAL.

Early last Saturday morning as employees of the paper mill were at work about the canal, they discovered the body of a man in the water lodged against the grates. After the arrival of Deputy Coroner Mason, the corpse was removed to Holmes brand's morgue. The body was evidently that of a workman, judging by the clothes in which it was attired. It was badly decomposed and had to all appearances been in the water several weeks. A booklet was found in a vest pocket which showed that the man had evidently been a member of the Chicago Bookbinders and Paper Cutters' Union. The papers bore the name of J. Tornza, and on the back of one had been scrawled these words: "In case of accident to me please notify Jacob Arbut, undertaker, 51st and Green Streets, Chicago."

Mr. Arbut was wired and immediately replied that he would defray no expenses for shipment of the body and to bury at the county's expense. Later in the day a message came from him stating that he would allow forty-five dollars and if that sum was sufficient to ship remains to him. The body was expressed to Chicago Sunday night.

How the man met his death in the canal will perhaps always remain a mystery. No marks of violence of any kind could be found on his body and it is thought that he either committed suicide or accidentally fell through the opening on either side of the railroad bridge. The coroner's inquest resulted in the verdict of "probably accidental drowning." It is said that about two months ago a hat was found on the banks of the canal near the bridge but the master was at that time given very little attention.

Tornza had probably been in this part of the state for some time previous to his death as a number of cards advertising hotels in this city, Woodruff and Minocqua, were taken from the clothing. His age was difficult to ascertain, but it is judged that he was in the neighborhood of thirty-five years.

Coroner Mason is of the opinion that further information regarding the man will be learned from Chicago.

LIBRARY NOTES.

Saturday Jan. 27th 165 books were drawn from the Public Library. This was an unusually large circulation for one day. Fiction formed 71 percent of the number drawn. All one either fiction or non fiction may be drawn. The other is for non fiction only. By using both cards some interesting books of travel, biography, history, poetry or other work of non fiction may be drawn as well as one of fiction.

Many have shown interest in the bird pictures which are displayed on the bulletin boards and in the collection of birds' eggs loaned by W. R. Harwood.

Plans are being made for a Bird Club and an announcement of the first meeting may be expected soon. Drawings from the seventh grade of the public schools have been placed on the bulletin boards in the children's room.

ORCHESTRA AT ANTIGO.

The Military Orchestra consisting of twelve talented musicians under management of Louis Danner furnished music for a concert and dance given at Antigo Thursday evening by Prof. Fischer. The affair was attended by nearly two hundred people and proved one of the most pleasant events given in our sister city this season. The people were loud in their praise of the quality of music furnished and asured the orchestra a cordial welcome should it return at some future date.

DEATH OF MRS. F. B. POLLEY.

Announcement has been received here of the death of Mrs. Foster B. Polley at her home at Hillsboro, Wis., where Mr. Polley is engaged as Superintendent of the village schools.

The deceased will be remembered here as Miss Esther L. Hetzel, daughter of Mrs. Mary Hetzel of 114 Center Avenue. She was born in Almond 23 years ago and came here with her mother some years ago in order to attend the Normal school from which she graduated in June, 1901. Thereafter she taught for two years and was married to Mr. Polley, a classmate, in 1903. They have two children, a son and a daughter. Besides her husband and children the deceased leaves a mother and two sisters.

Deceased spent a year in this city while engaged as teacher of the 8th grade in the High School building and during that time made many friends among whom her death is regretted with deepest regret.

The last touching service for children is Morton's Laxative Worm Tablets. Produces natural sleep, softens the gums, destroys all kinds of worms. Sent J. J. Beardon's drug store, 116

ACCEPTS CALL.

Dr. R. F. Fayer, of Burlington Wisconsin, has accepted a call from the Baptist church in this city to become resident pastor. Dr. Fayer preached here about three weeks ago, and will occupy the pulpit here the first Sunday in March. He is a young man, and is said to be a fine speaker. It is thought he will move his family here at once.

H. W. WILEY RETURNS.

Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture, has returned from Europe. He has been visiting various establishments, breweries, and wine and spirits producing establishments in Great Britain, Germany and France in the interest of the food inspection service of the United States, with a view of learning their methods in the use of preservatives, or coloring matters, or anything else that may be of service in the inspection of imported food materials.

"Yes," said Mr. Wiley to your correspondent, "I had quite a successful trip, and met nowhere with any difficulties in gaining admission to the different establishments. People were quite pleasant and fully understanding my mission, they displayed generally much readiness to show and explain to me everything. Of course, I cannot give out any details of the results of my trip, but they will appear later in my report to Secretary Wilson."

"In France I made a careful examination of the handling and packing of carlines and champagne and truffles, and gained a thorough knowledge of the whole process. I also paid much attention to the treatment of peas and other green vegetables in France with copper for coloring."

"I went through the Gironde and Cognac districts of France. France is producing enormous quantities of wine, principally claret, and also ships large quantities of brandy. There is a rigid government supervision of the brandy industry, and since that law went into effect, when they leave the bonded warehouses, French brandies are generally pure."

"What astonished me very much was the remarkable increase of beer consumption in France, in spite of the abundance of cheap wines. When I was in Paris twenty-seven years ago, a great many people in the Boulevard cafes and in the taverns drank absinthe, a drink which, aside from its strong alcoholic properties, is very injurious to the health. Now, the Parisian often drinks beer, not only of domestic manufacture, but also imported from Germany, and he orders 'an bock' with a nonchalance which does not in the least betray any aversion to its German origin. In the Northern provinces beer takes very frequently the place of wine, and it almost seems as if beer were becoming the popular drink in some parts of France. This remarkable change in the drink habits of the French people, especially in the abandonment of the vile, poisonous absinthe will, unquestionably, prove to be of great benefit to the French."

"In Scotland and Ireland I visited the great distilleries and in England the great breweries. In England some brands of beer, ale, stout etc. are made entirely of barley malt and hops, and others of malted and unmalted grains and sometimes brewing sugars. The use in part of unmalted cereals produces, it is said, a beer of lighter color, which Americans seem to affect. American brewers say that unmalted cereals produce a smaller quality of alcohol in beer. Whether this is so or not, I cannot say. I have never examined this point."

"In the countries along the Rhine and the Moselle, wine is consumed in large quantities. In Northern Germany, where the climate is somewhat rough, and especially in Pomerania, where there is a very poor peasantry, there is much complaint of the increase of disease of spirits, but in middle and South Germany people drink beer generally, which is the popular drink in Germany."

"The German beer garden is a typical institution. Every city has one or more of them, according to its size. On summer evenings and Sunday afternoons there is generally good concert music in these gardens, rendered by an orchestra or a military band. They are visited by multitudes of people, with very little distinction of station. The people are all neatly dressed, sit at tables—men, women and children, families usually grouped together—and sip their beer, listen to the music and chat in the intervals. Although everybody, regardless of sex, and almost regardless of age, drinks beer, it is used very moderately, and there is an entire absence of the treating habit. This, and the presence of women and children, exclude the possibility of excess, and the whole is permeated by an atmosphere of refinement and cheerfulness. If beer drinking is condemned by some as an objectionable habit—and every one has a right to an opinion on that subject—it most be admitted, I think, that the Germans practice it in the least objectionable way."—F.C.

ME AND LAWSON

By RICHARD WEBB
Illustrated by W. W. Denslow
and M. A. Ketchum
IN SIX SECTIONS

SECTION III Scrambled Oil (Continued).

Then solemn-faced Grandpa whistled for the brakes and cut in with: "Mister Rogers, you must forbear. No good can possibly come from recognizing this man in any way. We are Glassara Powerless to cut any ice with words. You cannot deny his chatters in a hunk because they are based on Half-mast Truths. If you admit he has rung up the Right Chance on any part of them so to deny the balance you'll have to give away conditions which the public ain't wise enough to see in the Right Light—the light which comes only from burning Our Oil."

"Remember the masses behind the votes can't tumble to Higher Finance or the workings of the great organizations which are necessary to provide Safe Investments for the hundreds of millions paid in Scrambled Oil Dividends every three months."

"It isn't Safe on First to tell the people what, why, when and Who we are doing. It would not interest them, and then again it is none of Their business. No, Mister Rogers, you cannot punch back at this Bully without doing ourselves the most harm. And what Phases us injures our unlearned children, the Public."

For a little it was as quiet as a cold poker game when the Sucker with the Fixed Hand starts to bet heavy. Then Mister Rogers cleared his pipes with a steam hiss, and said:

"What would you say to me meeting him in a Rubber Shoe Parlor, jollying him in a paternal manner on the fact he has put up, pretend to take him in with us, and then fix him like a Safety Match, so he can't strike fire except on Our Box? His letter shows he is ready for the Glad hand, and his chest is so swelled that if I stand close he won't see me set His Watch back an hour behind Standard Time."

"The man is at least embarrassing all of the Big Rich institutions in the country by pumping Harmful Thinks in the minds of the masses, and," sez he, sharp as a pitcher catching a batter between bases, "he ought to be Licked, and I'd like to be the guy what does it—for the Public Good, of course."

Quicker than Jersey Busy-bug shooting his stinger, the church bells began to toll in the Other Guy's throat, and he said:

"No, Henry, you're wrong again. We mustn't seem to be wise to his ever-living-or-seared. The Silence—what—won't come off in our only Muegdard. Send the boy back with a Proper Impres-



(Illustration by M. A. Ketchum)
"I COME HERE FOR AN ANSWER, YES OR NO, WHICH IS IT?"

shop; if you ain't got no objection I'll talk to him myself."

Then the both of them comes back with faces like a Blank Draw in a Grab Bag, and Mister Rogers tells sez to me:

"My dear young man, who gave you this letter and told you to give it to me friend here?"

With that he throws me a Mother-I-hate-you-the-splendid-prize-at-school Lick, and clears his pipes like a Factory Whistle where the strikers had lost out. I was as sore as an Undertaker at a Wedding, and said:

"The man what gave me that Hot Talk Package was me best friend and side partner, Mr. Thomas Wollpsten Lawson, a thoroughbred Boston Bullfighter with a flock of Jim Dicks' Hints for Teeth."

I must have crossed over the Old One's guard and landed, because he looked like a Cook's tourist what had lost the Butch. But he charged his mind with a Quick Monkey Wrench and said, soft as molasses:

"Young feller, We Don't Know any such man."

"You don't," sez I, "well, if you're the Head Can in the Kerfuffle Crowd, and I'm sure you is, please have to buy a couple more Good Grounds and a Padded Prayer Mat before me Boss barges you on the line to dry."

With that I turned to Mister Rogers and sez:

"I come here for an answer; yes or no. Which is it?"

His Trouble.

"Well," said Kwother, "every dog has his day, you know."

"Yep," growled the man who was troubled much, "but, unfortunately, some dogs are so constituted they don't seem able to tell day from night."—Philadelphia Press.

Funny Business.

"He makes his living in a funny way."

"How's that?"

"Writing jokes."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He looked hard into me lamps and said, cold as a skating rink:

"The gentleman Outside will show you the way to the elevator."

So I chased myself and wired to the Boss:

"Fishing is bad; the Bait is bum. The goat won't eat the Paper. Will he home in the morning. HUMPTY."

The Boss said I did the job as good as any man and that he thought he would try a new Upper Cut which had just walked into his Thumping Gallery.

AMALGAMATED GAS.

"Worse Than the Smell of Violets in a Married Minister's Mustache."

Bout 6 o'clock one day the Boss comes to me and sez: "Humpty, I want you to report for duty at 8 o'clock at me rooms in Young's hotel."

And I did.

When I got there he sez to me:

"I'm expecting a man here to-night who is a regular had one. He is worse than the Smell of Violets in a Married Minister's Mustache. I want you to stay in the next room ready to run messages. If you should just happen to leave the door open a little and stop the crack with your eye and ear I don't think either of us will catch Creepy Croup from this draft."

Then he gives me a Dave Hill wink with his starboard lamp and sez:

"Oh, yes, I also want you to make a noise like an Arrest Warrant whenever you hear me say anything about the pleasures of High Society in the Penitentiary. You see, Humpty, the gent is a carload-mock-cation friend of mine and I want to make the evening as lively as I can for him without pulling a Gun."

Now, this wasn't that a fine Squad of Language to toss to a kid from a cab window? Well, I knew me business and was dead set to tumble to his, so I sez:

"Mister Lawson, there never was no Millionaire Cop in me family and youse

everything else, and the bolero is affected by every other woman met with the waist line, to the waist line of the dip belt; but on this side of the water we are a bit slow to banish the style so becoming to womenkind all. It is well to be a little slow in accepting absolute rules, for to-day, if ever, it is the fashion over here to,

At this time of year the stores display new things in wrappers and jackets, and the latest thing in underwear is now put out for my lady's consideration. We observe in our study of prevailing modes that the princess has invaded negligee apparel, and we note the princess wrapper a stately and graceful garment. Empire styles are very good also, the skirt and waist joined in lines most becoming to the individual wearer. Sometimes the princess wrapper is cut in one piece, but oftener in two. It is fitted to the figure by means of small tucks that stop just above the hips, stimulate a girdle. Not infrequently an elaborate bolero is added to the wrapper, which thus becomes a "house gown" and quite dressy enough to wear at dinner. Such a gown is indispensable to the wearied society woman, and the business woman might well adopt it to dissipate in after the stress of the day is over.

The French woman has better taste in underwear than the average American woman; the former goes in for fineness and exquisite handwork, the latter for showy trimming. But there seems some improvement noticeable, lately, and we find the better underwear less elaborate, of superior material. For nightgowns, considerable trimming is allowed, however, and the mode illustrated is a fair sample. It is made Empire style, with a low, square neck, which may or may not be filled in, just as one fancies. The material used is fine muslin; the vest is of tucks alternating with insertion, and the Empire bolero has turned back revers trimmed to match. The sleeves, full and short, are finished with a deep, lace-edged frill. This is a very attractive gown, and might do for a lounging robe on a hot summer day.

Almost all the pretty night gowns are made with short sleeves and low neck, and one soon grows used to the decollete. Corset covers are less and less ornate, and drawers not so fur-

belowed. Petticoats come in endless variety.

As a rule an old waist does not answer very well for the silk underwear to wear with a lingerie blouse; much of the set of the latter depends on the underwear, and slips should be made

(Illustration by W. W. Denslow)

"ADDICKS, LIGHT THIS CIGAR WITH SOME OF YOUR STAGE MONEY."

will have to be a Belasco to me and tell me how to make a Loudness like a war-

"Why," sez he, with a smile like a coon wears what has just met a water-melon going to its own wake, "all you got to do is rattle your undershirt and breathe fierce till the place smells like a prison cell."

I remembered me Mother's Breath

sure-day night and knowed there was sure-enough genius in the family for this stunt.

"Pretty soon his Friend came hoppin' in, wearing a actor's overcoat that would make a Furry Fur Store look worse than a Mexican Pupat a Collie Party."

"Hello, Addicks," sez me Boss.

"You've not look as if the price of Sator had gone up. Take that easy chair and light this cigar with some of your Stage Money. It will remind me of old times and Tricks."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

(Copyright, 1902, by G. W. Denslow & Co.)

Neglect of Courtesy.

"I was traveling some months ago in the mountains of North Carolina," said Mr. J. P. Dickens, of Boston, at the New Willard, "and stopped at the log cabin of a farmer to get a little rest and a bite to eat."

"The farmer's wife was a kind hearted soul, and set about getting me a dinner with most hearty hospitality. At the table one of her children, a lad of 12, said to her in a loud tone: 'Maw, give the stranger a knife.' His mother answered that she had given me one, which was true, but again the youngster piped up: 'Maw, I tell you to give him a knife; don't you see he is eating his greens with a fork?'—Washington Post.

Long Time for Increase.

Hon. Francis Baylis, a historian of note, on retreating from meeting one Thanksgiving day met Nicholas Till-Tinkhast, one of the most humorous and eloquent of the members of the United States county bar, in the sitting-room at Al-wood's hotel.

In the course of the conversation which ensued Mr. Baylis said to Mr. Till-Tinkhast: "I have deposited a ten-cent piece in the contribution box, to be placed on interest until I reach heaven."

Mr. Till-Tinkhast replied: "Ah, yes! That will amount to a very large sum."—Boston Herald.

Dangerous.

"Scientists tell us that there is a particularly voracious worm that lives on money."

"Those scientists would better not let my wife hear them call her a worm."—Houston Post.

Diplomatic.

"When your wife asks you if you don't think another woman beautiful, what do you reply?"

"I say: 'Well, she would be fit to be not for her nose.'—Houston Post.

Close View.

A few years ago everybody stood in awe of the word diplomacy. In these enlightened days the fact is generally realized that a skillful diplomat is only a horse trader in disguise.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Corrects Noses.

A physician in Berlin is doing a great business in "correcting" noses. He alters the shape by an internal operation, using a local anesthetic. No trace of mark of the operation shows on the nose.

The Fashions of the Day

The gown makers continue to turn out skirts in three lengths; the short, practical one; the all round length for afternoon wear, which just touches the ground; and the really long, long all around, perhaps three inches lying on the floor, the kind supposed to give a statuesque appearance to the wearer. The latter is generally becoming and to be recommended for house wear. Skirts are still sheathlike, perhaps even more so than they have of late been; and there is not quite so much concern for the flare at the bottom, although in some mysterious way a lot of fullness is attained.

In Paris the profusion and Empire robes appear to have banished almost

follow no one fashion—and is it not true that the American woman is building up an individuality of style that bids fair to lessen the prestige of the long ruling Parisian?

We have recently had a peep at spring models, and, though it is some- what early to talk of fashions that are to bloom late in the spring, we feel tempted to let fall a word or two about some of the shown designs. There are to be some very smart walking suits of the three-piece order, the feature that skirt and waist match and that the jacket is a separate affair; for instance, there will be a shirt-waist suit of brown and blue check, the checks small and neat, and worn with this a skirt of either blue or brown, the whole making for harmony rather than sharp contrast.

Brown, that color whose beauties are from time to time brought forward, is now much to the fore as it trimming. It has been found that it serves about as well as black to re- freshen the eye, and this year we see women wearing a brown hat with a pale blue gown, with the old rose so fashionable now, and with prunes and plums and reds, a touch of brown with the peacock tints, is the height of fashion, and fancy may have started with the rage for brown for trimming that has marked the season at the French capital.

Again tempted to refer to spring fashions, we would speak of the fact that there are going to be some very attractive long-coat suits in silk. In the same breath we would mention that the short Eton coat will lead for wrap and other costumes. In cloth a long redingote is pretty heavy and burdensome, and save in silk it will not be so popular as it has been.

Silk is extensively used for trimmings; the plucked details are new and pretty; there is a liking among dress makers to make sleeves, girdle and yoke of a wool gown of another fabric, and silk is preferred above others. The all-silk dress for evening wear is the best style, and a more serviceable costume than this cannot be had; with little changes here and there, it will do for any hour of the day or evening.

The graceful wrap here pictured is one of those ever-available possessions plain enough for day time, elegant enough for evening; for carriage or for walking, although too cumbersome for a very long tramp. But it is a very desirable wrap to own.

Graceful and Useful.

everything else, and the bolero is affected by every other woman met with the waist line, to the waist line of the dip belt; but on this side of the water we are a bit slow to banish the style so becoming to womenkind all. It is well to be a little slow in accepting absolute rules, for to-day, if ever, it is the fashion over here to,

At this time of year the stores display new things in wrappers and jackets, and the latest thing in underwear is now put out for my lady's consideration. We observe in our study of prevailing modes that the princess has invaded negligee apparel, and we note the princess wrapper a stately and graceful garment. Empire styles are very good also, the skirt and waist joined in lines most becoming to the individual wearer. Sometimes the princess wrapper is cut in one piece, but oftener in two. It is fitted to the figure by means of small tucks that stop just above the hips, stimulate a girdle. Not infrequently an elaborate bolero is added to the wrapper, which thus becomes a "house gown" and quite dressy enough to wear at dinner. Such a gown is indispensable to the wearied society woman, and the business woman might well adopt it to dissipate in after the stress of the day is over.

The French woman has better taste in underwear than the average American woman; the former goes in for fineness and exquisite handwork, the latter for showy trimming. But there seems some improvement noticeable, lately, and we find the better underwear less elaborate, of superior material. For nightgowns, considerable trimming is allowed, however, and the mode illustrated is a fair sample. It is made Empire style, with a low, square neck, which may or may not be filled in, just as one fancies. The material used is fine muslin; the vest is of tucks alternating with insertion, and the Empire bolero has turned back revers trimmed to match. The sleeves, full and short, are finished with a deep, lace-edged frill. This is a very attractive gown, and might do for a lounging robe on a hot summer day.

Almost all the pretty night gowns are made with short sleeves and low neck, and one soon grows used to the decollete. Corset covers are less and less ornate, and drawers not so fur-

belowed. Petticoats come in endless variety.

As a rule an old waist does not answer very well for the silk underwear to wear with a lingerie blouse; much of the set of the latter depends on the underwear, and slips should be made

(Illustration by W. W. Denslow)

"ADDICKS, LIGHT THIS CIGAR WITH SOME OF YOUR STAGE MONEY."

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"Why," sez he, with a smile like a coon wears what has just met a water-melon going to its own wake, "all you got to do is rattle your undershirt and breathe fierce till the place smells like a prison cell."

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"Pretty soon his Friend came hoppin' in, wearing a actor's overcoat that would make a Furry Fur Store look worse than a Mexican Pupat a Collie Party."

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"You've not look as if the price of Sator had gone up. Take that easy chair and light this cigar with some of your Stage Money. It will remind me of old times and Tricks."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

(Copyright, 1902, by G. W. Denslow & Co.)

Neglect of Courtesy.

"I was traveling some months ago in the mountains of North Carolina," said Mr. J. P. Dickens, of Boston, at the New Willard, "and stopped at the log cabin of a farmer to get a little rest and a bite to eat."

"The farmer's wife was a kind heart ed soul, and set about getting me a dinner with most hearty hospitality. At the table one of her children, a lad of 12, said to her in a loud tone: 'Maw, give the stranger a knife.' His mother answered that she had given me one, which was true, but again the youngster piped up: 'Maw, I tell you to give him a knife; don't you see he is eating his greens with a fork?'—Washington Post.

Long Time for Increase.

Hon. Francis Baylis, a historian of note, on retreating from meeting one Thanksgiving day met Nicholas Till-Tinkhast, one of the most humorous and eloquent of the members of the United States county bar, in the sitting-room at Al-wood's hotel.

In the course of the conversation which ensued Mr. Baylis said to Mr. Till-Tinkhast: "I have deposited a ten-cent piece in the contribution box, to be placed on interest until I reach heaven."

Mr. Till-Tinkhast replied: "Ah, yes! That will amount to a very large sum."—Boston Herald.

Dangerous.

"Scientists tell us that there is a particularly voracious worm that lives on money."

"Those scientists would better not let my wife hear them call her a worm."—Houston Post.

Diplomatic.

"When your wife asks you if you don't think another woman beautiful, what do you reply?"

"I say: 'Well, she would be fit to be not for her nose.'—Houston Post.

Close View.

A few years ago everybody stood in awe of the word diplomacy. In these enlightened days the fact is generally realized that a skillful diplomat is only a horse trader in disguise.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Corrects Noses.

A physician in Berlin is doing a great business in "correcting" noses. He alters the shape by an internal operation, using a local anesthetic. No trace of mark of the operation shows on the nose.

Pretty Negligee and Underwear

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ONE OF THE NEW NIGHTGOWNS.

with that idea in view. They are cut to have a little fullness in front and to fit in the back, the sleeves should have considerable fullness at the shoulder. The new lingerie waists are very lovely, and all signs indicate they will be popular for a long time to come. A very pretty one is made of white crepe de chine trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and frills and large medallions of other lace. Embroidery on sheer net is a pleasing novelty in the way of trimming for these waists, and another variation is a contrasting delicate color; pale pinks and blues appear on a soft cream ground, and the effect is charming.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

SYMPATHETIC, BUT LATE.

"Have you ever reflected," asked Mr. Muggins, "upon the peculiar fact that while our everyday life is as a rule entirely dull and uneventful lots of things happen in the neighborhood if you should chance to go away for a brief stay?"

"Yes, sir! It's true! Just you observe what changes will take place in the affairs of your friends during your absence. In this connection I recall an amusing, although embarrassing, experience that occurred to a relative of mine not so long ago. She returned to town from a visit abroad lasting a year and a half. During that time she had received but few letters from home, and those principally from myself and other male relatives, and practically no newspapers at all giving her the latest gossip of the town."

"Well, a day or so after her return she chanced to ask some one a question with reference to a Mr. Blank, who for years had been an intimate friend of the family. In reply, she was told that the subject of her inquiry had died of yellow fever in Cuba. So horrified was my relative at the unexpected news that she did not once think to ask when the unfortunate event had occurred. Without a word to anyone, and without their being aware of her intention to the premises, my relative, who is most punctilious in such matters, at once repaired to her room, there to write a letter of condolence to the widow of her old friend. We afterward learned that in the composition of this delayed message of sympathy my relative said, among other things: 'The sad news of your misfortune has just come to me. I want to tell you how deeply I sympathize with you. The future must look very dark and

desolate to you, but I trust that you will find courage to endure it.'

"When my relative had posted her letter of condolence she returned to the family circle, from which, when further reference had been made to the loss of her old friend, she learned that the sad event had occurred shortly after her departure from this country and that the widow had but recently married a worthy gentleman from Pittsburgh. When this information was imparted to my relative, together with the fact that the happy couple had that week returned from their honeymoon, she nearly fainted when she suddenly realized what a remarkable effect her letter of condolence must produce in the mind of the remarried lady."

Hitting Back.

"Do you see that gentleman in the big black tie and checked jacket?" said the meek little woman, as she turned the corner. "Well, he is an artist. I would like so much for you to have him paint your portrait."

"Indeed," replied the husband, who always growsls at the table; "is he a good artist?"

"Fine. He is known as the best wild animal painter in the country."—Chicago Journal.

All the Same.

Master—A coal merchant has ten tons of coal, which he sells at five dollars a ton. How much does he get for it?

Scholar—About \$70.

Teacher—Wrong.

"Yes, I know; but all the same, a good many coal merchants do it."—Cassella.

EARTH'S DECREASING YIELD

Resources of Nature at the Present Time Will Eventually Be Exhausted.

The danger of exhausting the earth's resources and the duty owing to the generations yet to come are pointed out by Prof. Nathaniel Southgate Shaler in a recent book, "Man and the Earth."

According to Prof. Shaler the use of iron four centuries ago was probably not ten pounds per capita each year; in the United States it is now over 500 pounds, and in a century, unless the progress is checked, it will be a ton, and the use of other metals grows in a similar scale. The production of coal in the same period in Europe and America has increased from a pound to two tons per capita. At the present rate the coal supply will be exhausted before the twenty-third century.

The case is still more serious as relates to food supplies. Tillage exposes the soil to the destructive action of rain and the crops take out soluble minerals more rapidly than they are restored. In Italy, Greece and Spain the measure of this damage is distress

PECK'S BAD BOY WITH THE CIRCUS

By HON. GEORGE W. PECK

Author of "Peck's Bad Boy Abroad," etc.

The Bad Boy Causes Trouble Between the Russian Cossacks and the Japs. A Jap Tight-Rope Walker Jiu-Jitsu's Pa-The Animals Go on a Strike—Pa Runs the Menagerie for a Day and Wins Their Gratitude.

I did not mean any harm when I told the Japanese jugglers that they ought to kick against having those Russian caravans in the show, the fellows who ride horses standing up, in the wild-west department, 'cause I had listened to their Russian talk, and it seemed to me they were spies who were looking for a chance to do injury to the "poor little Japs." I could see that I made the Japs mad the first thing, and then I told them that pa and all the managers of the



"Gee, But Didn't That Russian Talk Kopec and Damski."

show felt sorry for the little Japs, 'cause some day the big Russians would ride right over them, and kill them right in the ring. I said that everybody thought the Japs ought to resign from the show, for fear of a clash with the Russians, or else they ought to have some grown persons to act as chaperones.

You ought to have seen the look of scorn on the faces of the Jap jugglers when the interpreter told them that the circus people were afraid the Russians would hurt them. They jabbered awhile, and then the interpreter told me that the ten little Japs could whip the 20 Russians in four minutes. Probably it was none of my business, and I never ought to have repeated it, but in a circus everybody wants to know everything that is going on, so when the big leader of the Russians asked me what those brown monkeys



"O, But the Jap Didn't Do a Thing to Pa"

were talking about, I told him: "Nothing particular, only they say the ten of them could lick you 20 Russians in four minutes."

Gee, didn't that Russian talk Kopec and Damski, and froth at the mouth. He called his Russians together, and the talk sounded as though a soda fountain had burst. Then they all yelled: "Kilovitch the monkeykiss!" I went and told pa there was going to be a riot between the Jap jugglers and the Russian horsemen, and probably the fight would take place when the Japs came out of the ring at the afternoon performance, and the Russians went in, right near the dressing-room. I asked pa not to mix in it, but keep away in the animal tent. Pa said, not much, he wouldn't be away, and he told all the managers, and they all got around the dressing-room to stop the mums, if one started.

Well, to show how the Japs were organized, as soon as they felt they were going to be a row, they kept their eyes on the Russians all the time they were in the ring doing their pole balancing, and the little Jap up on the bamboo pole, with a fan, kept jabbering to the fellows down on the ground, and I could see that trouble was coming. When their act was over the Japs bowed to the audience, and started out where the Russians were lined up to come riding in. The big Russian said: "Look at the little monkeys," but he hadn't got the words out of his mouth before the Japs turned, and every man grabbed the tail of every other horse, and jumped up behind the Russians, and each of the ten Japs took a Russian by the neck with a jiu jitsu strangle hold, and reached out his leg and would it around the Russian on the next horse, and in ten seconds they had unhorsed the 20 Russians. The

whole 30 men were on the ground rolling in the sawdust, the Japs rolling over and under the Russians, twisting their legs and arms in an unknown manner, and making them yell for help like a mastiff that has trifled in an overbearing manner with a little bulldog, until the bulldog got mad and began the chewing act on the mastiff's fore leg.

It was the worst mix-up ever was, and the managers told pa to put a stop to it, and pa pulled off his coat and grabbed the first Jap he could dig out, and began to pull him, like you would take hold of the leg of a dog in a fight.

Pa said: "Here, quit this foolishness, 'cause there is an armistice, and the war is over, anyway."

O! O! but the Jap didn't do a thing to pa. He grabbed pa by the wrist, and he seemed to be having an epileptic fit, and pa's leg shot out so his feet hit a guy pole, and then the Jap pulled him back like he was a rubber ball on a string, and then he took pa by the elbow and held him out at arm's length, and then swung him around a few times and let go of him, and he fell down among the reserved seats, which representatives of the press occupy. Pa stood on one ear on a crashed chair, with his legs over the railing, and when he came to, the newspaper men wanted to interview pa. Pa said all he remembered was that the air ship was sailing over the town, and they threw him out for ballast, and he struck a church spire.

The show was a failure at that town, and when we loaded the train the managers held a meeting in our car to decide what in thunder was the matter with the animals. All kinds of theories were advanced, such as poison, malaria from Indiana, and pure ruse. After they had discussed the matter awhile, pa came in, and they asked him what he thought about it, and that tickled pa, 'cause as foolish as he looks, he helps the show out of lots of bad holes. Pa hit a cigar and put it in one side of his head, like he was tough, and looked wise, and said:

"Fellow folks, I have been watching the animals all day, and while I do not say they understand enough of the ways of human beings to be posted on labor unions, and all that, I want to tell you they are on a strike, and that grizzly and that lion are the walking delegates that are stirring them up to mischief. They may not know anything about the teamsters' strike, but they know something has happened, and they are displeased at something, and they have lost respect for the employer. They are on a strike, and the very devil is going to pay to-morrow, unless the cause of the dissatisfaction is discovered, mutual concessions made, and arbitration resorted to."

"Gentlemen, you hear me," said pa, and he sat down on the edge of the arm of the car seat.

They gave pa the laugh, but finally told him to take charge of the strike and settle it quick, but they wanted to know what he thought animals would be dissatisfied about, as long as they got food enough to eat.

Pa said: "I'll tell you. You feed the horses and other hay-eating animals on musty hay, bought from contractors that may have had it on hand for five years. How would you like it if you were served with breakfast food that had been stored in a warehouse until it was mildewed? A horse or an elephant has feelings. Give them baled hay, and when they are trying to pick out a mouthful that is not spoiled, you drive along with a load of nice new-mown timothy or alfalfa, and see them make a rush for that load of hay, the way my ten-horse team did the other day for that load of cornstalks. Then the sacred cattle are not under the collar because of the fellows who use profanity. Can you imagine a sacred cow trying to be good, and set a pious example to the heathen animals, being patient when they have to listen to swearing? You buy meat that is tainted for the lions, who like fresh meat, and the jackals, that only loves bad meat, gets the only stein in the lot. Let me run the menagerie to-morrow, and I will have Mr. Lion, the walking delegate, declare this strike off."

Well, they told pa to arbitrate the strike, and the next day he had a couple of loads of timothy hay, such as milder used to make, driven in and unloaded, and the horses, elephants, camels, and things almost set up a cheer for pa. The meat-eating animals were given a picnic of the freshest beef, with a little so decayed that it was only fit to be buried, for the hyenas and jackals, and every animal was happy. They did their turns better than ever, and the sacred cattle almost acted devilish.

Now the animals have declared the strike off, and they want to lick pa's hand. The managers of the show appreciate genius and they have raised pa's salary and given him full charge of the menagerie.

Salvation Army Work.
The Salvation Army is at work in 49 countries and colonies, speaking 21 languages, has 3,210 corps, "circles" and societies, 12,493 officers and cadets; employs 2,556 persons, and has 45,229 local officers. It has 63 periodicals in 21 languages, with an issue of 1,208,000. There are 64 institutions for its social work and in 15 months the army supplied 4,572,269 beds and 7,213,256 meals.

Not What He Meant.
"I have always believed," said Mr. Twaddles, recently, "that a man in marrying should choose his opposite."

"My dear," said Mrs. Twaddles, "that is the greatest compliment you ever paid me."

Mr. T. began to speak, but thought better of it. He settled in his chair and buried his nose in his paper.—Stray Stories.

Pittsburg and find them, and grant their demands, and get them to go to work.

Pa was sent out to find a bunch of them, and it cost pa over \$30 to get them out of a beer garden, and back to the lot, and it was almost daylight before we got our train started for the next town.

Well, at the next town we could see there was something the matter with the animals. They acted as though they had lost all interest in the success of the show, and wouldn't do any of their stunts worth a cent. The elephants went through their act in a listless way, and when they were scolded or prodded with the iron hook, they got mad and wanted to fight, and when they got back from the ring to the animal tent they wouldn't eat the baled hay, but threw it all over the tent, and acted riotous.

The managers would not do their business act, the horses kicked at their hay, and wouldn't eat their oats, the camels growled at their food, and scared the people who passed by where they were tied to stakes, the sacred cattle got their backs up and acted as though they were being poked, and when they were poked, they would kick and would like to hire the hyenas to swear for them; the giraffes laid down and curled their necks so they were no attraction to the show, 'cause a giraffe is no curiosity unless he stretches himself away up towards the top of the tent. The zebras rolled in the mud and spoiled their stripes, so people couldn't tell them from common mules; the grizzly bear walked his cage, and kept going to bear language, and the big lion was howling all the time.

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Mine Explosions in Wales.
Records covering a long series of years show that in the coal mines of Wales most of the fatal explosions have occurred during the extremes of summer and winter, while in spring and fall such accidents have been infrequent.

Year 1905 Sales.
The total distributive sales for 1905 exceeded \$200,000,000.
This total is realized from the sale of fresh meats (beef, mutton and pork), provisions, produce (poultry, butter and eggs), soaps, glues, oils, bones, fertilizers, feathers, casings, hides, wools, pelts and other by-products derived from cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry.

Merchandise of Swift.
The industry is operated on a margin of less than 2 cents to each dollar of sales. Swift & Co. do not sell at retail. Their entire output is sold at wholesale to many thousands of dealers in various parts of the world. There are hundreds of local slaughterers throughout the United States, who buy their live stock in competition with the packer doing an interstate and international business. Likewise the packer must still in competition with the local slaughterers. There are no secret processes in the industry, no complicated and expensive factories, and as live stock can be purchased in almost every hamlet and city, and the preparation of meats is simple in the extreme, local slaughtering will long remain a factor in the production of fresh meats and provisions.

Economic Advantages.
The large packing houses will, however, always have these advantages: Locations at the chief live stock centers, with the opportunity to buy the best live stock; manufacturing in large quantities, at the minimum of expense; utilization of all waste material; refrigeration; mechanical appliances; highly efficient business management. These advantages are reflected in the quality of the packer's output, a quality that has reached its highest development in the products bearing the name and brand of "Swift."

Purchasing Live Stock.
The principal live stock centers are Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul and Fort Worth. The same methods of purchasing cattle, sheep and hogs prevail at all cities. At Chicago, which is the largest market, there are about two hundred and fifty buyers, representing packers, local slaughterers in various cities, and exporters. Of this number, less than a score are employed by Swift & Company.

Got the Wrong Answer.
The stupid having gone to the ant, parant to instructions, had returned and was making his report.
"Watching the blamed things continually fusing over something or other, and never stopping to rest," he said, "made me more tired than ever."—Chicago Tribune.

Rich, Juicy Radishes Free.
Everybody loves juicy, tender radishes. Salzer knows this, hence he offers to send you absolutely free sufficient radish seed to keep you in tender radishes all summer long and his great

Salzer's Famous Seed Book.
With its wonderful surprises and great bargains in seeds at bargain prices.

SEED YOUR MOTHER TO DAY.
and receive the radishes and the wonderful Salzer Seed Book free.

Remit \$1.00 and we will send you a package of Common the most fashionable, serviceable, beautiful and useful furniture in the world. John A. Salzer Seed Co., Lock Drawer K, La Crosse, Wis.

Reticence.
"Does anything that goes on really appeal to you as being entirely right?" said the great man's friend.

"Occasionally," was the answer. "But I don't dare let on about it for fear of losing my standing with my constituents as a reformer."—Washington Star.

It Cures While You Walk.
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I am sure Piles' Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

"Many a man," said Uncle Eben, "takes credit to his own fortitude, repeating when he's only afraid of investigation."—Washington Star.

Swift & Company

Packing Plants.
Floor, Building, Space, Land, Area, Acres.
Chicago 11 1/2 11 1/2 47
Kansas City 7 30 19 1/2
Omaha 6 26 23
St. Louis 7 19 31 1/2
St. Joseph 6 25 1/2 19 1/2
St. Paul 5 12 16
Fort Worth 3 15 22

Employees.
The total number of persons employed in all the Swift packing plants and branch houses aggregate over 26,000 persons. Conditions for employees in the various manufacturing and operating departments is continually improving with the construction of new buildings and the installation of new and up-to-date equipment.

Sanitation and Hygiene.
The housewife makes no greater effort to keep her kitchen clean than we do to keep in sanitary and hygienic condition our abattoirs. They are thoroughly scrubbed at the close of each day's operations, and automatic appliances are used wherever possible in order to eliminate the personal handling of meats. Rigid rules governing these points are strictly enforced; laxity means dismissal.

Wholesale Distributing Houses.
A wholesale distributing house is a giant refrigerator, but instead of shelves there are trolley rails, from which are suspended hooks to hang the carcasses. Some of the houses cost as much as a hundred thousand dollars to build and equip. As a rule they are of pressed brick, the insides being lined—floor, walls and ceiling—with highly polished hardwood. The floors are covered daily with fresh sawdust and all are kept spotlessly clean. There are over three hundred of these wholesale houses in various cities of the United States, and the public is always welcome to visit them.

Packing Plants.
All the Swift & Company plants are located at the great live stock markets, in the heart of the great agricultural sections, where can be purchased the finest grades of cattle, sheep and hogs. We have seven packing plants, employing at each from two to eight thousand persons.

The following gives the locations and sizes of the different plants.

DACHSHUND IN A FLAT.
The Serial or Continued Canine Is Apt to Take Up Too Much Room.

Our ever delightful collaborator of the woman's department gently queries, in an essay on canine environment, at the doghouse she does not for us, and goes to the basement room, wherein the doghouse lies. It would seem to the common or garden mind that a dachshund would be better placed in a flat than in a house, for when one has a dog, he likes to have him all on one floor.

A serial or continued dog like the dachshund is apt to extend from the attic to the basement, and if you tell him which end is which without taking a great many steps, all covered with dig, you may go to the basement to feed him, and find that you have come to the wrong end—the feeding part being in the third floor front.

Now, in a flat, where the rooms are all on one floor, and in a straight row—they are always either on the left or the right or one before the other—you can tell how your dachshund is going to end, from the first chapter, so to speak. Of course, you can't shut any doors, but you never shut doors in a flat, anyway—it takes up too much room.

And in a flat a dachshund, being unable to turn round, is susceptible to some permanency of attitude. His head and shoulders in the park may be decorated to suit, and each section of his anatomy made to agree in its general color scheme, with the room he is in. And the whole theory of the dachshund is in harmony with flat life. You have to look at him on the installment plan.

DOCTOR CURED OF ECZEMA.
Maryland Physician Cures Himself—Dr. Fisher Says: "Cuticura Remedies Possess True Merit."

"My face was afflicted with eczema in the year 1897. I used the Cuticura Remedies, and in a short time I was cured. I am a practicing physician, and very often prescribe Cuticura Remedies and Cuticura Soap in cases of eczema, and they have cured hereafter others have failed. I am not in the habit of treating patients with medicine, but when I find remedies possessing true merit, such as the Cuticura Remedies do, I am broad-minded enough to admit that they are worth what they cost, and I must say I find your Remedies a No. 1. You are at liberty to publish this letter. Dr. M. Fisher, M. D., Box 100, Md., May 21, 1907."

Preferred Stock.
"She lives in Pittsburg."
"What sort of stock does she come off?"
"Steel. First preferred."—Philadelphia Evening.

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Got the Wrong Answer.
The stupid having gone to the ant, parant to instructions, had returned and was making his report.
"Watching the blamed things continually fusing over something or other, and never stopping to rest," he said, "made me more tired than ever."—Chicago Tribune.

Rich, Juicy Radishes Free.
Everybody loves juicy, tender radishes. Salzer knows this, hence he offers to send you absolutely free sufficient radish seed to keep you in tender radishes all summer long and his great

Salzer's Famous Seed Book.
With its wonderful surprises and great bargains in seeds at bargain prices.

SEED YOUR MOTHER TO DAY.
and receive the radishes and the wonderful Salzer Seed Book free.

Remit \$1.00 and we will send you a package of Common the most fashionable, serviceable, beautiful and useful furniture in the world. John A. Salzer Seed Co., Lock Drawer K, La Crosse, Wis.

Reticence.
"Does anything that goes on really appeal to you as being entirely right?" said the great man's friend.

"Occasionally," was the answer. "But I don't dare let on about it for fear of losing my standing with my constituents as a reformer."—Washington Star.

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ity is due to the uniform quality and flavor of the meat, and to their fine appearance when received from the dealer. Each piece is branded on the hind, "Swift's Premium U. S. Inspected," and wrapped in cheesecloth and white parchment paper.
Look for the brand, "Swift's Premium," when buying hams and bacon.

Swift's Silver Leaf Lard
Is a strictly pure lard, kettle rendered, and put up in 3.5 and 10-pound sealed pails. It is America's Standard Lard, and enjoys a high reputation and an enormous sale.

Swift's Soaps.
An interesting feature of a trip through the Chicago plant is a visit to the soap factory, one of the largest and most complete in this country. There we manufacture numerous toilet and laundry soaps, and washing powders.

Among which are:
Wool Soap, widely and favorably known; for toilet and bath, and washing fine fabrics.
Crown Princess Toilet Soap, highly performed.
Swift's Pride Soap, for laundry and household use.

Swift's Specialties.
Swift's Premium Ham
Swift's Premium Bacon
Swift's Premium Sliced Bacon
Swift's Premium Lard
Swift's Winchester Ham
Swift's Winchester Bacon
Brookfield Farm Sausage
Swift's Silver Leaf Lard
Jewel Lard Compound
Swift's Cotoletti
Swift's Jersey Butterine
Swift's Beef Extract
Swift's Beef Flaid
Swift's Premium Milk-Fed Chickens

Swift's Soaps.
Wool Soap
Scented Toilet Soaps
Swift's Pride Soap
Swift's Pride Washing Powder

Got His.
"There is only one ordained missionary in the world for 900,000 heathen, your excellency, and that is the cannibal chief, rubbing his lips."—Yonkers Statesman.

A DESPAIRING WOMAN.
Weak, Nervous and Wretched From Wasting Kidney Troubles.
Mrs. Henry A. Reamer, Main and Garst Sts., South Bend, Ind., says: "When I began using Doan's Kidney Pills I was so weak I could hardly drag myself across the room. I was wretched and nervous, and had backache, bearing-down pain, headache, dizziness and weak eyes. Dropsy set in and bloating of the chest choked me and threatened the heart. I had little hope, but to my untold surprise Doan's Kidney Pills brought me relief and saved my life. I shall never forget it."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-McMurray Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR EMERGENCIES AT HOME
And for the Stock on the Farm
NOTHING EQUALS
DOAN'S LINIMENT
The Great Antiseptic
Price, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00.
Dr. EARL S. SLOAN,
615 Albany St., Boston, Mass.

ST. JACOBS OIL
Nothing knocks out and disables like
Lumbago and Sciatica
Nothing reaches the trouble as quickly as

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by the Little Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels. Purely Vegetable.

WILLIAM PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.
Genuine Must Bear Face-Signature
Refuse Substitutes.

\$16.00 an Acre
of Western Canada is the amount many farmers will realize from their wheat crop this year.

WESTERN CANADA
The land that this was grown on cost many of the farmers absolutely nothing, while those who wished to add to the 40 acres the Government grants, can buy land adjoining at from \$4 to \$10 an acre.

That Delightful Aid to Health
Daxtine
Toilet Antiseptic
Whitens the teeth—purifies mouth and breath—cures nasal catarrh, sore throat, sore eyes, and by direct application cures all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions caused by feminine flux.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN.
A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all other ailments of children. They break up colds, loosen the bowels, and give the child a healthy, rosy complexion. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 25c. per box. J. S. OLMSTEAD, La. Roy, N. Y.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE IN CHICAGO
NEW YORK
A. H. KELLOGG NEWSPAPER CO.
A. N. K.-G 2111

ALSO YOUR INFORMATION
DOAN'S LINIMENT
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
DOAN'S BACKACHE EXPOSURE
DOAN'S CATHARTIC
DOAN'S CATHARTIC

DOAN'S LINIMENT
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
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DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
DOAN'S BACKACHE EXPOSURE
DOAN'S CATHARTIC
DOAN'S CATHARTIC

Great Mid-Winter Sale Now in Progress.

It is an Established and Well Known Fact

THAT YOU CAN BUY
GOOD GOODS HERE
CHEAPER THAN AT
ANY OTHER STORE
IN TOWN.

The Great Clearing Sale Is Now On.

H. M. BUCK'S CLOTHING HOUSE

Originators of Low Prices

Special!

For Friday only
we will sell Boys'
and Girls' good
Woolen Stockings,
regular 25c grade at

12c

Friday, Feb.
2nd only

Be Sure to Use
Only

Cream of Tartar Baking Powder

Food made with alum
baking powder carries alum
to the stomach unchanged.
Scientists have positively
demonstrated this and that
such food is partly indi-
gestible and unhealthful.

PERSONAL MENTION

—J. Segstrom went to Ironwood Tuesday.
—Bert Watts of Bandy spent Sunday in the city.
—Geo. Langley of Merrill was in the city Saturday.
—M. W. Lloyd was down from Minocqua Thursday.
—J. Cass transacted business at Pelican Lake Thursday.
—Joe McKee was a visitor in Ironwood during the week.
—W. J. Nea was over from Three Lakes on business Friday.
—Miss Helen Scope spent Sunday with friends in Arbor Vitae.
—D. Lath of Carou spent Monday at the home of E. Walsh.
—Miss Ada McKee spent Sunday with friends at Tomahawk Lake.
—Alex McKee transacted business Tuesday at Armstrong Creek.
—C. Ehr went to Wausau Thursday to spend a few days on business.
—Fred McIntyre of Eagle River transacted business in the city Monday.
—Max Zimmerman visited over Sunday with his brother at Minocqua.
—F. T. Coon, "mine host" at the Hotel Fuller, is in Minneapolis this week.
—D. M. Hyde of Appleton was in the city this week on real estate business.
—James Rice, one of Stevens Point's prominent business men was in the city Saturday.
—Mrs. J. A. Ball of Armstrong Creek was here this week on a shopping expedition.
—Fred Price has returned to the city from an extended stay at his home in Eagle River.
—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kendrich of Woodboro visited with Rhinelander friends during the week.
—Mrs. Fred Ricker left Thursday for New London where she will spend about two months with her parents.
—Mr. and Mrs. Al. Paronto of Appleton were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Baker the fore part of the week.
—T. J. Anders, a prominent Stevens Point real estate man was in Rhinelander on business during the week.
—John Bristol of Ladysmith, who was formerly employed by the Rhinelander Paper Co., is visiting friends on Thayer street.
—Chas. Booth, circulation manager of the Evening Wisconsin, was in the city Tuesday and favored this office with a call.
—J. W. Emerson of Prentice, a prosperous land dealer who has extensive holdings in this county, was in the city Saturday.
—Henry Stollenberg, whose prominent citizenship in Nelsonville, Waupara county, is in the city this week the guest of John Olson.
—Mrs. Frank Richter who has been the guest of friends in this city for several days, returned yesterday to her home in Kaukauna.
—Frank Stranaky, who has been in Superior for several months returned to the city this week to visit his mother on Pelham street.
—George Lambert who has been at Wausau for the past six months, returned Monday to visit a week at his home on Brown street.
—Turrell Jacobson, who for the past four years has made his home in Green Bay, arrived here Thursday to visit his father, Martin Jacobson.
—Mrs. Wm. Kelly of Antigo, who was formerly Miss Emma McKee of this city, arrived Sunday to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. McKee on South Brown street.
—Mrs. A. Halper left Saturday morning for her home in Allen, Ia., where she will enjoy a three week visit with her parents who celebrated their golden wedding Tuesday.
—Thos. Lavin, who is employed as locomotive engineer on Langley & Anderson's logging railway near Pelican Lake, is spending the week with his brother John Lavin of the South side.

For Friday only, Feb. 2, boys' and girls' good woolen stockings, regular 25c grade at 12c.
H. M. BUCK'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

Wanted: Bright, honest young man from Rhinelander to prepare for position in Government Mail Service. Box One, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

For Friday only, Feb. 2, boys' and girls' good woolen stockings, regular 25c grade at 12c.
H. M. BUCK'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

Friend of the Home—A foe of the Trust
**Calumet
Baking
Powder**
Moderate in price—Makes purest food.

You'll Have to Hurry

To get one of those Wool Fannel Waists at \$1.50 a piece which sold for \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$5.00.

Our London Grays

Are all in very nice pattern checks, stripes and plain, ranging in price from 25c, 50c, \$1.00 and up to \$1.25.

THE PEOPLE'S SAVINGS STORE.

See Our New Line of Season's Furnishings

Our new line of the season's newest and most up to date Furnishings is just in. Shirts, Shoes, Hosiery, Hats, Collars and Suspenders, all of the latest, snappy and up to date.

We have bargains left in—

Men's Fur Coats and Fur Lined Overcoats

A good many bargains have gone in the past week and only a few more remain to close. Fully two months yet to wear them.

Felt Shoes and Slippers for Men, Women and Children going at close cut prices

GARY & DANIELSON.

GOOD THINGS TO WEAR

Our Stock of Meats and Groceries

Is the finest in the City and always fresh. We have the exclusive sale of the celebrated

Ferndell...

Brand of Teas, Coffees and Package Goods.

For your wheat cakes in the morning try our pure maple syrup—a delightful breakfast.

COLE & ROGERS.

FREIGHT CONDUCTOR KILLED.

Harvey H. Seymour, a well known freight conductor on the Valley division, was instantly killed at Tomah Sunday night. He was struck by the westbound Pioneer limited, a fast passenger train on the mainline, and his skull crushed. He is survived by his wife and one child. The funeral was held Wednesday morning at Tomah. Seymour was on the Tomahawk-Tomah log run and met death while making up his train preparatory to leaving Tomah. A heavy fog prevailed. Conductor Seymour had just left his caboose and went forward to speak to his engineer. A moment later he stepped from the cab to the main track, when the limited, unseen in the fog and darkness came up under full headway. Mr. Seymour was struck by the pilot, barrel twenty feet and instantly killed.

Seymour was 35 years of age and had been in the employ of the St. Paul road since boyhood. His father, H. J. Seymour, one of the early day conductors on the Milwaukee road was killed at Pewaukee twenty-five years ago, having fallen under a train on which he was riding. —Tomahawk Leader.

Conductor Seymour was a brother-in-law of F. R. Tripp and was known to many Rhinelander people having frequently visited here.

BOWLING SCORES.

The following high scores were made on the Anderson alley during the month of January:
Wm. Morgan..... 275
D. Kelly..... 265
Wm. O'Brien..... 216

Adam Johnson

Staple and Fancy
Groceries, Hay,
Flour and Feed.

Sole agent for Dr. Peter's Kuriko
Best Blood Medicine. \$1.25 per bottle. Obenl, a celebrated liniment. 50c per bottle.

STORE 303 BROWN STREET.

A MUSICAL FESTIVAL

ORCHESTRA CONCERT

Given by

The Military Orchestra

(12 Talented Musicians)

Under the Management of
LOUIS H. DANNER.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Wednesday, Feb 14th
8:30 p. m.

THE CITY IN BRIEF

FOUR—Valuable coach dog. Owner call at City Hotel.

Work on the new Soo line depot at Tomahawk Junction was commenced last Wednesday.

Edward Stamp of Minocqua is reported very ill with pneumonia in St. Mary's hospital this city.

Rev. Lund of Prentice will be in the city Sunday and conduct services in the Swedish Lutheran church on the North side.

Hose Company No. 1 was called out Thursday afternoon to F. L. McMill's store where a chimney fire was in progress. No damage.

Constipation in children can be cured by a few doses of Morton's Laxative Worm Balm. The best remedy. Sent by mail. n-70

Sheriff John Hanson of Vilas county was in the city Monday. He had a box of cigars in his grip that he handed out to his friends. It was a 12 pound girl and arrived last Friday.

Fred Lyons, a popular Soo line employee, was pleasantly surprised by a number of his friends last Wednesday evening at his home on Edgar street. The time was spent at cards.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church will meet Wednesday afternoon February 7th at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. George Runkle, 115 E. Allen street. All members of the society and ladies of the congregation are invited.

FOR RENT—Rooms over New North office.

Jerry O'Connor, the well known Soo line road master who up to a year ago made Rhinelander his home, called on friends here Saturday. Mr. O'Connor and family now reside in Minneapolis having moved from Osceola a short time ago.

Young men, the Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill., certainly offer a splendid chance to learn the barber trade fast now. Their scholarship can practically be earned before completing. It includes tools, board and positions. Write them. H.S.

We are in the market for 200,000 poplar wood. Prices and specifications can be obtained at our office. H.

DRS. MORSE & RECTOR

SPECIALISTS.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

APPLETON, - WIS.

VISITS RHINELANDER REGULARLY.
RAPIDS HOUSE

Mrs. C. Prior entertained at cards last Thursday evening.

WANTED—To rent a modern house in good location. Enquire at New North office.

The recently elected officers of the M. W. A. and R. N. A. lodges of this city were installed Tuesday evening.

St. Mary's benevolent society will meet this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Frances Bigelow on the North side.

Rev. F. C. Kuehler of Antigo will hold services in German next Sunday evening in the Baptist church. Every body invited. 7:00 o'clock.

Morton's Worm Balm destroys all kinds of worms in children. No other cathartic required. Sent at Rhinelander's drug store. n-70

John C. McDonald, the genial little "Scott" who has supervision over the cook-shanty for O. A. Dorwin at Newbold, spent a few hours Saturday with friends here.

For Friday only, Feb. 2, boys' and girls' good woolen stockings, regular 25c grade at 12c.
H. M. BUCK'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

W. A. Gardner, general manager of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad has been appointed vice president. R. H. Ashton, his assistant being promoted to the position of general manager.

Charles Fields, who has been confined to his room in the City Hotel for several weeks suffering with rheumatism, went to Mt. Clemens, Mich., Friday night where he will take the baths with the hopes of perfecting a cure.

Max Ostrowski and Gus. Urbank were in Milwaukee this week, and while there Mr. Urbank assisted the former gentleman in the purchase of an elegant team of horses costing \$700. Gus. is an expert judge of horse flesh and considers that Mr. Ostrowski got full value for his money.

W. R. Markham leaves soon for Mt. Clemens, Mich., where he will take treatment for rheumatism at one of the celebrated resorts. Mr. Markham's health has for a long time been very poor and his many friends here hope that his condition will rapidly improve.

Last evening a number of young ladies were delightfully entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McEachron, with Miss Minnie Dawson as hostess, in honor of Miss Laura Perreault of Rhinelander. A delightful lunch was served and a very enjoyable evening is reported by all present. —Tomahawk.

WANTED—Bright, honest young man from Rhinelander to prepare for position in Government Mail Service. Box One, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Miss Ida Johnson has resigned her position at Cassin's Dept. store.

The Ladies' Aid of the Baptist church will meet with Mrs. Albert Dunn Wednesday afternoon Feb. 7.

The Congregational Ladies' Aid society will meet next Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. E. Ashton.

Union service at the Congregational church next Sunday evening. Rev. Richard Evans will preach the sermon.

Miss Mattie Sampson of Menomonee, Wisconsin, has been engaged to assist in the dress goods department at Cassin's Dept. store.

Wm. Greenfield, who is employed by the Brown Bros. Lbr. Co., is suffering from a broken leg as the result of an accident which he met with Tuesday.

Robert Blackburn, the well known Milwaukee lumberman who was formerly engaged in business in this city, was here Friday calling on the dealers and greeting old friends.

Mrs. A. W. Brown, Mrs. Lucinda Raymond and Miss Edith Brown entertained their friends last week, giving a five o'clock tea Wednesday and a luncheon Saturday afternoon.

Misses May and Helen Brown entertained the members of the Whist Club at their home on Frederick street last Thursday. Mrs. Wm. Elbel entertained the Club this afternoon.

The members of the Twentieth Century Club met Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Wilson. The prizes were won by Mrs. E. A. Forbes and Mr. R. C. Dayton.

Sixteen inch or four foot slab wood, pine or mixed.

F. H. JOHNSON LBR. CO.

Aug. Richter, the veteran Milwaukee real estate man, was in the city this week on business connected with his heavy land holdings in this county. While here Mr. Richter distributed among his friends a number of souvenir glass tomahawks on which his advertisement appears. They make an unique and attractive ornament.

Now is the time to order wool—green or dry, hard or soft, 16m or 4 ft. Phone 78. —BROWN BROS. LBR. CO.

A crowded house greeted the appearance of Kellogg, "the bird man", at the Congregational church Monday evening. His lecture was a rare treat for all who attended. Especially did the children enjoy his talk and the accompanying illustrations. The Priscilla Society is to be congratulated upon the excellence of the entertainments this season.

Lumber, shingle and lath mill for sale. Ready to run. Address, W. D. NEVILLE, Eagle River, Wis.

NEW NORTH.

Part & Co., Publishers
RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN

SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S EVENTS

MOST IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS
AT HOME TOLD IN CON-
DENSED FORM.

LATE FOREIGN DISPATCHES

Interesting Items of News Gathered
from All Parts of the Globe and
Outlined in the Briefest Manner
Possible.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

By a vote of 151 to 150 the house passed the bill which constitutes Oklahoma and Indian Territory one state under the name "Oklahoma," and Arizona and New Mexico one state under the name "Arizona."

Amendments giving local self-government to the Americans in the Isle of Pines will be taken onto the treaty giving the island to Cuba before the measure is ratified by the senate. The house committee unanimously agreed upon a bill for rate reform. Some concessions were made to Democrats. The action insures prompt and favorable decision by the house on the absorbing issue championed by President Roosevelt.

Members of the senate committee on interoceanic canals have been won over to the lock plan for the Panama canal by Chief Engineer Stevens, who declared that the time and cost will be much less than for a sea level ditch. Secretary Denham asks congress to give him more power to punish hazing at Annapolis.

The house, by a vote of 159 to 158, waived the eight-hour law for alien labor on the Panama canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The captain of the burned steamer General Slocum was convicted at New York of criminal negligence and sentenced to Sing Sing for ten years.

The wife of C. A. Canfield, a Los Angeles millionaire, was slain by a former coachman, who is said to have been in love with her.

Colonel William D. Mann of New York, editor of Town Topics, was arrested on a charge of perjury as the result of his testimony during the libel suit in connection with Town Topics brought by Justice Deal against Norman Hapgood.

David Gilwater, the 15-year-old boy who murdered his baby brother at Chillicothe, O., by burning him to death last November, entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to the reform school until he is 21 years old.

Austin Francis, convicted in Kansas City, Mo., of the murder of his sweetheart, Winona Newton, a 15-year-old girl, was sentenced to be hanged March 15.

Seven buildings connected with the United States naval training station at Custer's Harbor Island, in Newport, R. I., were destroyed by fire, causing an estimated loss of \$100,000.

The secretary of the navy has directed the dismissal of Midshipman Chester A. J. Bloebaum, of Missouri, in execution of the sentence imposed by court-martial at Annapolis on conviction of hazing.

A telegram from Bamfield, B. C., says that the halibut fishing schooner Ella G. has turned turtle and six men on board were drowned.

In the past six months taps have been sounded over the graves of 28,600 pensioners of the civil war, according to Pension Commissioner Warner.

Charles L. Turner, convicted of the murder of Mabel Page, of Weston, Mass., on March 31, 1914, was sentenced to death by electricity during the week of June 15.

Mrs. Frank W. Shattuck, wife of the pastor of the Advent Christian church of Whitman, Mass., was burned to death in the parsonage through the overturning of a lamp.

As a result of the general election in England and Ireland, the liberals will have a majority of 59 over all parties.

The dowager empress has sent to the American legation at Peking a number of wedding presents for Miss Alice Roosevelt. The presents consist of costly jewels, silks and ermine robes.

Publication of election contributions and expenditures, and the formation of organizations to promote these purposes in all states, are urged in an address issued by the National Publicity Bill organization.

Charles F. Wenham, who fled from Chicago after judgment for \$14,472 for abducting his accounts as steamship agent was given against him, is held in \$10,000 bonds in New York.

Gen. Fred D. Grant proposes a national memorial day for Gen. Robert E. Lee.

The International Congress company's cotton compress together with much stored cotton in warehouses and sheds, was burned at Norfolk, Va. Loss, \$125,000. One life was lost.

A score of Chinamen engaged in a revolver battle in the streets of New York city's Chinatown, which resulted in the death of two Chinamen. Two others were wounded. The battle was between members of the two rival Chinese societies, the Hip Sing and the On Leong.

Dean H. T. Mafo, of Iowa college at Grinnell, Ia., has been elected president of the institution by the board of trustees.

Ohio temperance people will try to organize an army of 100,000 women to march on the state capital and pray for moral reform.

Retail merchants of the middle west may establish a wholesale house in Chicago to cope with the mail order business.

Prof. Henry L. Rollwood, for 23 years principal of the Evanston, Ill., high school and over 20 years an educator, fell dead of heart trouble.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., who won fame as a dashing confederate cavalry leader during the war of the rebellion, but fought on the side of the union in the clash with Spain, died of pneumonia at the home of his sister in Brooklyn.

The funeral of Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler was held in New York, the body being wrapped in the Stars and Stripes and the Stars and Bars. The remains were taken to Washington. Claim is made that Dowle recently made his will giving all except 2 1/2 per cent of an estate valued at \$15,000,000 to \$21,000,000 to Zion City.

Joseph N. Field, only surviving brother of the late Marshall Field, arrived in Chicago after a hurried trip from England. The New York state capital building, which has cost \$25,000,000 and had been under construction for 43 years, not being finished, is decaying, and part of it is closed because of danger.

Miss Grigsby is to sue the estate of Charles T. Yerkes for \$2,000,000, claiming to have documents to prove that he intended a trust fund for her. Direct exports to Russia for 1905, according to the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor, amounted to \$17,000,000, and imports from Russia were \$11,500,000.

Mayor Dockwiler, of Indianapolis, says he was offered a bribe of \$25,000 by a Kentucky lawyer for permission to allow W. S. Taylor, former governor of that state, who was wanted for alleged complicity in the murder of William Goebel.

King Alfonso of Spain and Princess Ena of Battenberg will wed in April. His victim's mother's plea averted the lynching of a Georgia negro who assaulted a child.

English unionists show a disposition to continue Balfour as leader if he will pledge himself to tariff reform.

Representatives of various civic bodies, clubs and citizens' organizations formed the anti-crime league to aid in checking the reign of crime in Chicago.

All New York elevated, surface and subway railroads are to be united in a huge monopoly, with a capital of \$225,000,000.

The sultan of Morocco is declared to be organizing the Sudan to wage war against France.

An unprecedented cold snap accompanied by a blizzard caused great suffering in Mexico and 12 persons died.

A South Dakota pastor was convicted by a federal jury at Omaha of conspiracy to defraud the United States out of \$9,000 acres of land.

A sufferer from locomotor ataxia committed suicide in New York and asks that his body be cut up to learn if there is a cure for the disease.

Pern has forged to the front under a peaceful government, revealing new riches that are to be developed rapidly by means of a railway system now being projected.

President Roosevelt ordered that correspondence showing attorneys for indicted packers attempted to influence public opinion by bribing newspaper reporters, be published.

President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, warns the mine owners to permanent peace can prevail until a fair wage scale is agreed upon.

Norman Hapgood, editor of Collier's Weekly, was acquitted of criminal libel in the sensational Town Topics case.

James M. Jones was arrested in New York. The police claim he is one of six men who robbed the Bank of Liverpool of \$500,000 in 1901.

During the months of July, August and September last 1,053 were killed and 16,255 injured among passengers and employees of steam railroads in the United States.

Marshall Field's will, filed for probate in Chicago, disposes of an estate estimated at \$100,000,000, leaving practically the entire fortune tied up in trust funds. His two grandsons are to get the largest part of the estate. Among the larger special bequests were: Widow, \$1,000,000 and residence; daughter, \$5,000,000; museum, \$5,000,000.

Arthur B. Jones, named as one of the executors of the will of the late Marshall Field, will, it is said, be the virtual head of the great dry goods house.

Only 27 persons out of 154 on the steamer Valencia, wrecked on the west coast of Vancouver Island, are known to be alive, and it is thought that all the others have perished, 50 or more being known to have drowned when the vessel struck the rocks.

Sir Henry Irving's will, admitted to probate in London, England, divides the actor's estate between his two sons and a woman journalist.

Russian soldiers at Vladivostok have again mutilated, and the uprising is more serious than the former one, as the disaffected troops are well armed.

The grain mill and elevator of Close Bros. was burned at Schenectady, N. Y., entailing a loss of about \$75,000.

The invitations which the President and Mrs. Roosevelt have sent out for the marriage of Miss Roosevelt to Mr. Longworth are limited to the immediate family connections, a small official list and intimate personal friends of Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth.

John Temple Graves, candidate for the senate from Georgia, may be enjoined from publishing anything complimentary to himself in his own paper.

A heavy wind and rainstorm, resembling a waterpout, and causing damage of hundreds of thousands of dollars, has passed over the southeastern portion of West Virginia.

Russian rebel leaders in conference decided to renew the revolt in March. France prepares for her fight with Venezuela by sending large quantities of ammunition to the fleet in the Caribbean.

Warrants were issued at Monongahela, Pa., for the arrest of 126 anarchists who plotted to assassinate governors and public men.

Will J. Davis, manager of the Illinois theater, will have to stand trial in Chicago on a charge of involuntary manslaughter in connection with the Tropics theater fire. Judge Kavanaugh overruled a motion to quash the indictment against Davis.

Fred Marriott, in a Stanley machine, set a new auto mark for a mile at 0:21 1/3 on Ormond Beach, Fla., after having previously lowered the record in 0:22 1/3.

A dog gave the alarm for a fire that caused \$60,000 losses to George E. Watson & Co.'s paint stock and the Chicago Warehouse Manufacturing company, in Chicago.

A conspiracy to assassinate many prominent officials was unearthed by accident in a squall hit in Pennsylvania. The plot is charged to anarchists.

In dismantling the Elft Altemarle mill, in the Jemec mountains, north of Albuquerque, N. M., Morris Bros. discovered under the foundations a solid gold brick supposed to be worth about \$200,000.

Theodore P. Shonts, testifying before the senate committee on interoceanic canals, admitted drawing \$12,000 a year from the Clover Leaf railroad as well as \$20,000 from the government.

The Cuban senate unanimously passed an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purchase of a wedding gift for Mrs. Alice Roosevelt.

A true bill against Circuit Clerk John A. Lion, charging embezzlement as a public official, has been voted by the grand jury in Chicago.

Chicago police arrested a man who admits he has lived well for four years by aid received from wealthy people through begging letters.

Thomas Hazdon and Edward Morton, two of the Wild Rose post office robbers, pleaded guilty in Milwaukee, Wis., before Judge Quarles in the United States district court, and were sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

An official St. Petersburg announcement says the Russian rebellion is ended, but trouble for several months to come is expected from the Letts.

The National Shoe Wholesalers' association in session at Boston declared for the removal of the tariff from hides.

President Roosevelt is informed by his special commissioner that the total debt of Santo Domingo is \$10,263,404 and that the greater part of this has been the result of usury and thievery.

Grover Cleveland again asks to be relieved as trustee of the Ryan Equitable stock, and is reported to have declared his belief that he was being used as a screen between the law and wrong-doers.

Commissioner Folk, of Tennessee, received a report of the campaign expenses of life insurance companies doing business in the state and has ordered restitution of the funds illegally diverted.

Spain presented a plan to the Moroccan conference for better taxation returns in Morocco. An optimistic feeling prevails.

The Standard Oil company has a competitor in the Union Oil company, which proposes to carry the California product to New York by piping across Panama.

A party of distinguished American officers will attend the dedication of monuments on Cuban battlefields.

Mrs. Margaret Bailey, widow of a confederate captain and a former Washington society favorite, committed suicide at the Sherman house in Chicago on hearing of Gen. Wheeler's death.

Forteen lives were lost in an explosion in slope No. 4 of the Witteville mine at Potomac, L. T. The explosion was caused by fire damp.

Criminal prosecution of officials of the Standard Oil company may follow revelations made during the hearing in Cleveland in the suit of the state of Missouri to oust the corporation.

Castro strikes at France by expelling all consuls.

Judge Viscon Carter at Indianapolis decided that the courts had no power to oust Secretary of State Sorms and that the only mode of procedure under the state constitution was by legislative impeachment trial.

Earthquake shocks were experienced in the section between Gallup, N. M., and Selman, Ariz. At Williams, Ariz., buildings were moved from their foundations, and at Flagstaff chimneys were thrown down.

Stephen Deaton, great-grandson of Commodore Deaton, first class United States navy academy, was dismissed from the navy by Secretary Bonaparte in conformity with the sentence of the court-martial in his case, on the charge of hazing.

Thomas B. Bryan, one of Chicago's pioneer citizens, died of heart trouble in Washington, D. C.

Philip Hendrick, Sr., well known through activity in educational and civic affairs, in Chicago, and for many years head of a restaurant combination bearing his name, is dead.

Gen. John S. Harris of Butte, Mont., died of uraemic poisoning. He was born in Vermont 31 years ago. Gen. Harris served in the United States senate as member from Louisiana from 1869 to 1872.

Two children of Leonard Wagner were burned to death while the parents were absent from their home in Parkfalls, Wis.

Henry White, ambassador to Italy and head of the American delegation to the Moroccan conference, is making the weight of the United States felt in quiet endeavors to bring France and Germany nearer together before the disputed questions arise in the conference.

A remarkable use of X-rays was made by a New York physician in removing and inspecting a patient's wounded kidney.

Mayor Dunne says 1,500 additional policemen are needed in Chicago.

George C. Anderson, of Springfield, Ill., consul at Amor, is to be promoted to Seeger's post as consul general to Brazil.

H. G. Barber, city treasurer and assistant cashier of the People's State bank, was arrested at Albia, Ia., for an alleged shortage of \$2,600 in city finances.

Henry C. Frick is credited with clearing at least \$7,000,000 profit in Reading common on the New York stock exchange.

China's Imperial commission, sent to the United States to study American conditions—social, educational and industrial—was received formally by President Roosevelt at the White House.

Mrs. Rebecca Wagner died in Toronto, Ont. She was 104 years old. Mrs. Wagner was a daughter of Humphrey May, who married Sarah Madison, daughter of President Madison, of the United States.

A dog gave the alarm for a fire that caused \$60,000 losses to George E. Watson & Co.'s paint stock and the Chicago Warehouse Manufacturing company, in Chicago.

A conspiracy to assassinate many prominent officials was unearthed by accident in a squall hit in Pennsylvania. The plot is charged to anarchists.

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DENMARK'S KING DIES SUDDENLY

DEATH COMES TO THE AGED
MONARCH WITH START-
LING QUICKNESS.

Was Known as the "Father-in-law
of Europe." Beloved and
Respected by All.

Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 30.—King Christian IX. of Denmark died at 3:30 Monday afternoon.

The king's death was quite sudden. Although for some time past he had shown evidences that the weight of his years was beginning to tell upon him there was no indication of his approaching end.

His majesty gave long audiences Monday morning lasting three hours. At lunch afterwards the king showed signs of great fatigue and almost collapsed. Physicians were hastily summoned, but they were unable to rally the aged monarch's strength, and at 3:30 p. m. he died in his bedroom, to which he had retired.

The king passed away quietly, surrounded by the crown prince and the crown princess and their children and the daughter of Russia. The news of his majesty's death spread with great rapidity and signs of great grief were to be seen everywhere. The news of the king's death was conveyed to the Danish lower house, which immediately suspended its sitting.

King Christian IX. of Denmark was born April 18, 1818, and was the fourth son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg and of Princess Louisa of Hesse-Cassel. He was appointed to the succession of the crown of Denmark by the treaty of London of May 5, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853. He succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederick VII., Nov. 13, 1863, and married May 26, 1862, Queen Louise, the daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel. She was born in 1817 and died in 1893.

Prince Frederick, the eldest son of the late King Christian, who succeeded to the throne, was born June 3, 1843, and was married July 24, 1869, to Princess Louisa, daughter of King Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway. Their second son, Carl, who married Princess Maad of England, is now King Haakon of Norway.

The late King Christian's eldest daughter is Queen Alexandra of England, and his second son, Prince William, was elected king of Greece, under the title of George I., in 1863.

Another daughter of the late King Christian, Marie Dagmar, is the dowager empress of Russia. Marie Feodorovna, who married Alexander III. of Russia. He died Nov. 1, 1904, and his son, Nicholas, is now emperor of Russia.

Princess Thyra, third daughter of King Christian is duchess of Cumberland. Her husband claims the throne of Hanover.

Prince Waldemar, the youngest of the children married Princess Marie of Greece. Finally a grandson of King Christian, Prince George is high commissioner of the powers in Crete. The prince has been mentioned as likely to marry Princess Victoria of England daughter of King Edward.

Met His Betrothed.

Biarritz, France, Jan. 29.—King Alfonso and the military members of his household in full uniform, arrived here in automobiles to conduct Princess Eas of Battenberg, her mother, Princess Henry, and Prince Alexander of Hattenberg, to St. Sebastian.

Everywhere along the route the royal party was enthusiastically greeted. At San Sebastian the entire population seemed to have turned out and flowers were showered on the princess, to whom the municipality presented magnificent bouquets.

Fatal Mistake.

International Falls, Minn., Jan. 30.—As the result of mistaking incipient for painkiller, W. Schonee, an Australian, twenty-eight years old, employed at the dam, is dead. Schonee had a pain in his abdomen and sought relief by taking an anodyne. He confused the vials and took instead three table-spoonsful of a medicine intended for external use only.

Owned New York.

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—Mrs. Annie Gendard died aged 53 years. She was on the eve of instituting suit to recover several blocks of property located in the heart of New York city. The property she says once belonged to her grandfather Captain James Post who was with the army of the revolution.

Blown to Fragments.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 30.—Three men blown to fragments and four fatally injured is the news that comes from Oronodan, Ont. The dead are: Carl Soder, C. J. Lindberg, Roy Blair.

Minnesota Coal.

Duluth, Jan. 27.—A fine grade of anthracite coal has been tested here, the product of mines being worked seven miles from Carlton, on the Northern Pacific. The company working the mines is made up of Ashland, Wis., and Duluth people, who own or have options on about 123 "forties" in the vicinity. The company has diamond drills at work and burned some of the product of the mines with results equal to the best anthracite. There is a strip of slate formation mentioned ten by forty miles in area.

Committed to Asylum.

Fargo, N. D., Jan. 27.—Hans A. Aarstad, the Hillsboro man who was arrested in Washington early in December while endeavoring to obtain admission to the White House, has been committed to the asylum at Jamestown.

Aarstad explained to the secret service men who arrested him at Washington that he had come to ask the president to release him from a hypnotic spell. He claimed that people of Hillsboro were after him and that certain officials of that place were particularly active in pursuing him.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

A Young Hero.

Menasha.—Left alone with two small children, aged two and four years, and an invalid grandfather, 90 years of age, while his parents drove to the city, Charles Gear, aged nine years, saved the lives of every inmate of the house. Shortly after they were left alone a kerosene lamp in the second story of the house exploded and the flames spread about the room. The boy carried the two small children down the stairs and into the open air and then returned and aroused his grandfather from slumber, after which he extinguished the flames with clothes from a nearby bed.

Railway Tax Much Larger.

Madison.—The state tax commission announced the preliminary assessment of the railroad property in Wisconsin, showing an increase over the assessment of last year of nearly \$10,000,000. The railroads are given opportunity to appear and remonstrate against the preliminary assessment being made under the La Follette act of 1903. The railroad taxation law of 1903. The railroad property assessment for 1905 was \$228,818,000. The total announced today is \$238,155,000.

Wore Out Stomach on Wheel.

Racine.—Hans Larsen is at his home in a precarious condition, the result of riding a bicycle to excess. Larsen was in the habit of riding night and day about the city and seldom walked. With body bent over he could be seen frequently racing along the highways. Suddenly he was taken sick with fainting spells and physicians were puzzled. Thorough investigation revealed that the lining of his stomach was almost worn through, the result of riding doubled up on his bicycle.

Dedicate Monument April 7.

Madison.—Gov. Davidson has approved April 7 as the day for the dedication of the Wisconsin soldiers' monument on the Shiloh battlefield at Pittsburg Landing. Survivors of the Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Eighteenth regiments who desire to attend the dedicatory ceremonies are requested by the committee in charge to write Capt. F. H. Hagdeburg, Milwaukee, for information regarding arrangements.

New Plan for State Capitol.

Madison.—The capitol improvement commission engaged L. F. Porter, a Madison architect, to prepare a programme for plans for a new state capitol. It is understood that an entirely new proposition has been undertaken by the commission. The work of reconstruction or renewal will be gradual only, one wing costing not to exceed \$500,000 being constructed first.

Great Profit in Ginseng.

Wausau.—The Wisconsin Ginseng Gardens, a corporation engaged in the culture of ginseng, recently held their annual stockholders' as well as directors' meeting. A dividend equal to 30 per cent on the cash invested was declared. A like dividend was declared a year ago. Besides the profits realized, the company has at this time gardens worth considerable over \$10,000.

Unable to Cut Much Timber.

Marquette.—The recent heavy snow and thaw completely puts timber jobbers out of business and reports from all over the county are that camps are being broken up for good. The swamps have not frozen this winter and successful logging is impossible. Many have lost every dollar in the hopeless struggle to get timber.

The News Condensed.

Two Rivers.—After becoming the mother of twelve, less than two years ago, Mrs. Levalle, wife of a fisherman, has given birth to triplets. All are alive and well. They have 12 children, seven under five years of age.

Chippewa Falls.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred at the saw mill of John Lagermaier, seven miles southeast of Holcomb. Six men were killed outright and three injured severely. Several were injured slightly.

Spencer.—Frank Eckes has been very successful in hunting wildcats. Last week he turned in five scalps and received the bounty which amounts to \$30.

Racine.—Members of General Hancock camp No. 15 of Racine, Spanish-American War veterans, have received official notice that the state encampment will be held there on July 2, 3, and 4. The committees are arranging for the biggest celebration on July fourth known to the history of the city.

Madison.—Reports from many sections of the state say that timber wolves are unusually plentiful this year and correspondingly bold in approaching the habitations of man.

Two Rivers.—William Priegnitz, known as a kermis was found dead in his cabin near this city, aged 80.

Milwaukee.—Anson W. Bottles, who came to this section in 1842, when Milwaukee was little more than a wilderness, and who for 50 years served as clerk of the town of Milwaukee, and held many other public offices, died at his home near Fox Point, aged 81 years.

Portage.—State Veterinarian Roberts has been called to investigate cases of hydrophobia among cattle north of here.

Fewaukee.—O. F. Clark, president of the village of Fewaukee and chairman of the county board of supervisors, dropped dead of apoplexy.

Wausau.—Ernest Dunn, a well-known young farmer, is dead with blood poisoning. While cleaning a pork barrel out some days ago he scratched his finger on a nail on the side of the barrel.

Menasha.—The widow of Joseph Desagne, an Italian laborer killed on a Northwestern train two years ago, has been located in Italy and will now get \$2,000 awarded her in court.

Shoebog.—Shoebog fishermen caught over \$16,000 worth of fish during 1905, against \$29,000 worth in 1904. The bottom of the lake is worth cultivating.

CAUGHT IN THE CURRENT.

Quak, the oldest Indian in the northwest, died recently at his home on Satsopier, Chelan county, Washington. He was at least 120 years old, as he was old and gray-haired when the oldest settlers came to Gray's Harbor, 50 years ago.

A remarkable towage feat was accomplished by the Australian steamer Alfride during her voyage from Singapore. She towed a 2,500-ton sailing vessel to Goode Island, a distance of 2,500 miles, in the quick time of 16 days. The daily towing ranged from 150 to 200 miles.

It is computed that farm properties in the 11 states that once seceded from the union have risen in value more than a billion dollars in two years. The average yield of these lands since this century began is \$200,000,000 a year greater than it was in the preceding six years.

Some one has been speculating about the importance of salt to civilization. The oldest trade routes are said to have been opened for salt traffic. Salt determined to a considerable extent the distribution of man. He was forced to settle where he could obtain it. This brought him to the seashore and started maritime commerce. Lastly, preservation of food by salt made long voyages possible and opened up the world to civilization.

FALL WHEAT RAISING IN ALBERTA.

The Spring Wheat Areas Are Rapidly Increasing.

It is only a few short years since the impression prevailed that a large portion of the Canadian West was unfitted for agriculture. To such an extent did this impression prevail that districts larger than European principalities were devoted solely to ranching purposes, and flocks and herds roamed the ranges. But the agriculturist was doing some hard thinking, and gradually experiments were made, slowly at first, but surely later on. As a result, to-day in Southern Alberta, which was looked upon as the "arid belt," large quantities of the finest winter wheat in the world are now grown, and so satisfied are the farmers and buyers that the industry has passed the experimental stage that elevators by the score have been erected in the past two years and others are in course of erection, to satisfy the demands that will be made upon them in the near future.

Manitoba "No. 1 Hard" spring wheat has achieved a world-wide reputation, and there can be no question that are long "No. 1 Hard" winter wheat from Alberta will attain similar repute. The great market for this production will undoubtedly be the Orient, and with increased railway facilities and the erection of additional elevators and flouring mills, a largely increased acreage will be broken to winter wheat. The increase of population in Southern Alberta in the past year has been largely due to settlers from the United States, who have brought in capital, and enterprise, and who have been uniformly successful in their undertakings. A few more such years of growth and "Turkey Red" winter wheat will wave from Moose Jaw to the foothills. Information regarding lands in the Fall and Spring Wheat belts may be obtained of any Canadian government agent.

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"COAL OIL JOHNNY," KING OF SPENDTHRIFTS

CAREER OF YOUNG MAN WHO SQUANDERED MILLIONS WITH- IN SEVEN MONTHS.

A RECORD THAT HAS NEVER BEEN BEATEN

John W. Steele, Who Acquired a World-Wide Reputation by Throwing Money to the Winds, Dies in Poverty in Pennsylvania Near Scene of the Source of His Wealth.

Philadelphia.—In an unpretentious house on a little farm near Franklin, in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, there died the other day a man who some 40 years ago acquired a most unique and remarkable distinction. This person was John W. Steele, better known as "Coal Oil Johnny," king of all the spendthrifts the world has ever known.

It is several years now since this once famous character had passed out of sight of the general public, but the record he established in the few short months that he was rolling in wealth will long be remembered.

Has Wealth Unfolded.

Inside of 12 months, beginning at the close of 1912, John Steele did perhaps more to advertise the wealth of the Pennsylvania oil region than any other ten men. He advertised its wealth by spending it. A beardless boy, he woke one morning to find himself possessed of untold wealth in bulk and an income from oil royalties of \$17,500 per day, Sundays included. He did not know the value of money, had not to this day any idea of how much money he had and spent, but it has been estimated at from \$1,500,000 to \$1,600,000.

Be the amount the first or last named, the fact remains that in seven months' time from his coming into possession of this immense wealth he went through it and was broken. Inside of a year from the time he became a Croesus, he was back at the little railroad station at Rouseville, Venango county, bustling trunks at \$10 a month. He has been bustling ever since to keep up with the grocer's bill.

Never was there a man who made it rain money in such showers as did "Coal Oil Johnny" during his brief transit across the horizon. It is claimed that the newly-rich Pittsburgh millionaire would look like a piker in his spendings when lined up alongside the Rouseville, Pa., wagon driver who was in a night elevated to the millionaire class. The entire cost of the widely heralded "Scotty" special last summer would not have furnished "Coal Oil Johnny's" cigar lighters in those days of '61. Steele simply couldn't spend his money fast enough until he

was hired out as a driver, and each Saturday night his earnings were brought home and given to Mrs. McClintock, who dumped them into the common box at the old farmhouse. She rapidly accumulated bank stocks and valuable properties in surrounding towns and cities as well as in New York and Philadelphia. But she never changed the close, parsimonious style of living to which she and her husband had been forced when they were trying to pay for the rocky farm of the little man which afterwards became world-famed as Oil creek.

Explosion Brings Millions.

She never hired a servant and never moved from the little farmhouse, which soon became hemmed in by oil wells. Always insisting on doing her own housework, she came to her death in a most tragic way, while performing house duties. Early in 1913 Mrs. McClintock rose one morning before daybreak, as usual, to prepare breakfast for John Steele before he went out with his wagon. She made the last mistake of trying to light the fire with a can of coal oil with the oil repeated result. There was an explosion and she was burned to death.

In an old and crude safe in the corner of one room in the little house there was found \$65,000 in gold. Subsequent discovery proved this was the savings of Mrs. McClintock for only a week or so. The exact amount of cash on hand at the death of Mrs. McClintock was never definitely known, but it is supposed to have been far more than \$1,000,000. There were, in addition, extremely valuable oil properties besides the McClintock farm which was at this time bringing forth royalties at the rate of \$1,750 a day for the McClintock heir, John Steele.

John quit working at once. He never went back to work after the tragic death of his foster parent.

Yet he couldn't enter into the full enjoyment of this money, for he was not of age, and the proper authorities simply took the immense estate in hand for the few short months which divided the young wagon driver from his millions. During this short time Steele showed some good business judgment. There were hundreds who would have

remembered in Oil City. It was not yet dark when young Steele borrowed a few thousands to continue the day's spending. To Steele, with his new millions, borrowing was the easiest of things. In his later years he would have had trouble in borrowing anything, for his financial star had long since set.

Downfall Laid to Gamblers. One of those who early attached himself to young Steele in the hour of his wealth was Seth Slocum, a gambler, and to the work of Slocum friends of Steele attribute his downfall. It was not long until "Coal Oil Johnny," as he was now known, was the biggest plunger of them all at the gaming tables. He seldom won and when he did he would almost invariably toss his winnings to the dealer or some bystander, saying:

"Buy yourself a new hat and have a drink on Johnny Steele."

But the ordinary roulette wheel or the faro deal was too slow for "Coal Oil Johnny." He wanted action, and wanted it in bunches. He seldom if ever played poker. "There's too much time lost dealing and driving cards," he used to say, when pressed to sit in

time. There was a full in the proceedings and the gang gathered round "Coal Oil Johnny." Then he was happy. He had attracted attention.

"Got to do it, gentlemen. Got to do it. Can't spend my money fast enough, so I have to burn it up," he said, as he strutted up to the main desk in the big room.

Tries to Buy Oil Exchange. "Say, how much will you take for the whole place, I'll buy. I want to own the Oil Exchange for one afternoon," said "Coal Oil Johnny," really in earnest, and seemingly thinking he could buy the place. "Where's the proprietor? Tell him Johnny Steele is here and wants to buy the place. I'll give it back to him to-morrow; make him a present of it."

Such a proposition as buying the Bradford Oil Exchange was impossible, but it was about the only thing that John Steele ever liked in those days that he couldn't buy. Veteran oil men in western Pennsylvania yet shiver when they think what might have happened had such a thing as that proposed by Steele that day been possible. Had Steele in his mad career of spending got control of the oil market for



a game. "It's too slow; it's an old ladies' game."

One of the favorite stunts of "Coal Oil Johnny" was to walk into a gambling room with a few of his choice friends and ask the proprietor to sell him the place. He usually bought at a fearful figure, and then would take his place at the dealer's chair and loan his friends money to play against him.

The news soon spread throughout the world of this modern lad of money and that he was easy. From the north, south and east and from the gold camps of California came gamblers with the old brace games for fleeing Johnny Steele. For him, his now said, specially crooked faro boxes and roulette wheels were made, for he did not long remain in ignorance of the games and the time came when he had to be shown that he lost on a turn of the card. He was always shown. His losses at the gaming table in the first half of his moneyed career were something fabulous. Then he seemed to tire all at once of the game and sought new fields for enjoyment.

Horse That Drank Champagne. One night at Bradford, Steele rode down the main street at full speed on a beautiful mare, for which he had paid \$2,000, and through the swinging doors of a saloon where 100 oil men were getting their best to emulate him in getting rid of their money. He did not know a soul, but that didn't matter.

"I'm Johnny Steele. Close the doors and every one make a night of it with me. Give Bess a bottle of champagne to start with."

Bess was the beautiful little mare he rode, and immediately interest was centered on the horse whom her owner said drank champagne. Bess, moreover, was the only sober one of the outfit some hours later, for Johnny Steele surely made good when he started out to "make a night of it," and this was one of them.

"Nobody who hears my voice can spend a cent. I'm Johnny Steele," was the favorite cry of the little fellow as he entered a resort, and there were always those within sound who at once began to figure just how expensive it could make the hour with Steele. There is yet to be found the man who will say he ever saw "Coal Oil Johnny" take a cent or change from the bar or anywhere else, for that matter. For such as the young fellow was no such things as dollars or small bills.

Lights Cigars with \$100 Bills. What was considered the height of his extravagance came one day when he entered the Oil Exchange at Bradford to look around. He never dabbled in oil himself. "I want to see my money," he always said when asked to invest in some seemingly luscious bit of a flyer in oil. But on this occasion he came in from the street and stood unnoticed by many of the oil kings who were scrambling for a shade on the market. One minute in obscurity for "Coal Oil Johnny" was enough. The next moment he had clogged the wheels of the oil exchange. He stepped out where he could be seen, selected a cigar from his vest pocket, pulled a roll of bills from another pocket, slipped off a \$100 note, and holding it as a lighter struck a match and lit the \$100 bill, then touched it to his cigar. After getting a good light from the century note, he watched it burn up, and threw away the leger.

"Fought That's a bad one," he said, as he tried another cigar, and also lit it with a new \$100 bill. This simply paralyzed the members of the big oil exchange. They had been used to making and losing fortunes in a day, but such wanton waste of money had never before come under their no-

even one day he would have made widespread trouble. His mania for spending at that time had reached such proportions that he would have stopped at nothing to gain additional notice, and with the millions he then had he might have cornered the market. This offer to buy out the Bradford Oil Exchange was as near as "Coal Oil Johnny" ever came to dabbling in the field which had made his fortune.

Buys Hotel; Gives It Back. It was a few days after this that Steele again electrified the upper oil country by one of his purchases. He walked into one of the leading hotels of the region, and seeking the proprietor said:

"I like the looks of this place and I want to buy it. How much is it, spot cash. I'm Johnny Steele and I have the money."

The proprietor of the hotel looked at the beardless boy. It was his first meeting with him. He had been used to the bluffs of the newly rich in those days of mushroom fortunes, and he named a sum that would have made a man of many times Steele's millions wince, but Steele quickly said:

"Done. I'll write you a check and you go down and get it cashed and drink yourself to death."

He wrote the check, declined a receipt for the place, and, handing the proprietor his hat and coat, told him not to come back, and went behind the desk himself, acting as clerk. He enjoyed this about an hour, then left the desk without anyone in charge, and went to the barroom, where he gave the bartenders each two months' wages and told them to get out. He owed the place and would run it himself.

It took but a few hours for the lad of money to tire of his costly toy, and going out on the street, he met an impoverished acquaintance. "Billy," he said, "take this old hotel. I bought it, but I'm tired of it. It's yours."

End of His Career.

But it was not long until the money of "Coal Oil Johnny," like all good things, came to an end. Like a flash it had come to him and almost like a flash the end came. In a little over seven months from the time he came into his vast fortune he returned to Rouseville, a few miles up Oil creek above Oil City, and asked for a job of any sort. He was given the position of roustabout at the little railroad station there, but he soon fled west to escape tighters and newspaper men who came from far and near to see and talk with the man who had spent millions in such a short time. He lived for a long time on a farm in Iowa, then moved to Kansas, where he remained until a short time ago. While spending the holidays with a friend in sight of the old McClintock farm he was stricken with pneumonia, from which he died.

Unlike millionaires of the present day, Johnny Steele did not turn from his wife in the days of his affluence. Nor did she, in the ensuing years of poverty, waver in her affection. When quite young he married Eleanor J. Moffitt, his childhood chum. The knot was tied just before the immense fortune was inflicted on him, and in his wild days of money spending his love for her remained constant. There were no unsavory scandals with women connected with the wild spending of Johnny Steele, and all his wild pranks were played when away from Mrs. Steele. She alone could rule him, and she ruled him with love. In vain she tried to check his mad career of money showing, condescended with him when it was all gone, but remained steadfast in her love for him through all the dreary, poverty-ridden years that followed, faithful, loving, tender to the end.

EXPLOSIONS OF DUST.

GREAT DISASTERS CAUSED BY SMALL PARTICLES.

Colliers, Millsters and Sugar Workers Constantly in Danger of Utter Demolition from This Cause.

Coal is the carbonized remains of tree mosses. Ordinarily enough, these mosses were the big forefathers of the most we know as lycoperidium, which in a powdered state is used to produce flash signals. This will help to give an idea of the intensely inflammable nature of coal dust, says Pearson's Weekly.

Some of the best coal in the world is cut from what is known as the Merthyr four-foot seam, and this seam is one of the dustiest in the world. It is a terrible fact that over 1,000 men have lost their lives on this seam in the last half century.

Some years ago one of the inspectors of mines conducted a number of experiments on the explosive power of coal dust. A disused shaft 150 feet deep was chosen for the purpose. Samples of dust from different collieries were collected for the purpose. When two hundredweight of dust was emptied down a shaft and a charge of gunpowder fired the result was startling.

Huge tongues of flame 60 feet in height shot up from the mouth of the shaft and enormous columns of smoke rose high in the air, forming a great black pall over the scene of the explosion. On the other hand, when flash explosives were used, no effect at all was produced on the dust.

But colliers are not the only workers who have to dread dust dangers. Almost every kind of dust which is composed of inflammable material will explode when touched by a naked light. Millsters are often heavy sufferers in this way, for malt dust is shockingly explosive. One of the biggest disasters of this kind in recent years was the complete destruction of the premises of the Ipswich Maltting company. These were six stories high, 700 feet long and 50 wide, and they were completely gutted by a malt explosion, which set fire to them. There were 20,000 quarters of grain in the building at the time, and the damage was estimated at \$50,000.

Messrs. Whitbread suffered in a similar manner, a large building near the Barbican used for grinding malt having been badly damaged. In this case the cause of the fire is said to have been the spontaneous combustion of the malt dust which was suspended in the air.

The careless housemaid who uses the contents of the sugar basin to light the fire knows that nothing burns more easily than powdered sugar. Proprietors of large sweetmeat factories have learned that there is danger from this source.

In 1899 a serious sugar explosion took place in a Boston candy factory. It originated in a room where marshmallows were being made. These sweets are coated with finely pulverized sugar, and the atmosphere was hot and dry, and laden with this finely divided dust. Two girls were badly hurt and the premises fired by the explosion.

In the manufacture of linoleum no unprotected lights are allowed in the mixing department. This is on account of the great danger of exploding the cork dust floating in the air. An additional danger in linoleum making is that the mixture of cement and cork dust has the unpleasant property of spontaneously igniting if left in a warm place. It is, therefore, customary to mix the material a safe distance in order to reduce the risks of an explosion.

Early English Football.

The American game, however, can hardly be more violent than was the game as originally played in England. If we may judge from the denunciations of its enemies, avoiding to Sir Thomas Elyot, a baronet of the time of the Tudors, the game consisted of "nothing more, beaustie furie and extreme violence," while Stubbes, a Puritan, describes it as a "bloody and manifying practice" and a "devilish business altogether." The fact that many players are injured seems to him no marvel. "For they have the sleights to meet one another two, and to dash him against the hart with their elbows, to butt him under the short ribs with their clenched fists, and with their knees to catch him on the hip or pitch him on the neck, with a hundred such numberless devices." It is not easy to believe that matters can be worse than that even in the United States.—Westminster Gazette.

Discovered.

After the little girl had seriously studied the matter for a long time, she looked up to inquire of her maiden aunt:

"Is it true that women shouldn't marry men who are younger than themselves?"

"Yes, dear. A woman should always be careful to marry only a man who is older than she."

"Oh, now I know why you've never got married. You can't find a man who is older, can you?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Ancient Libraries.

So far as existing records show, the oldest appropriation to libraries was brought to light by the Assyrian discoveries in the form of Babylonian tablets inscribed on clay tablets. They are supposed to have been prepared for public instruction about 650 B. C. Ptolemy is said to have founded a library at Athens about 327 B. C., but there is no clear evidence to that effect. According to Strabo, Aristotle was the first known collector of a library, and bequeathed it to Theophrastus, B. C. 322, the library finally going to Rome.

Reassuring.

"Don't ask me for it, it's time, Judge," pleaded the man who was up for turkey stealing. "It's just before Christmas—don't gimme no sentence. Lemme go on 'em you kin soak me twice as hard as new time. Honest, Judge, I'm never goin' out o' de business. I'll promise you'll get plenty more chances at me."—Cleveland Leader.

The Metric System and Its Fight for Recognition

One Weight, One Measure the Aim—Effort to Have This Country Adopt It.

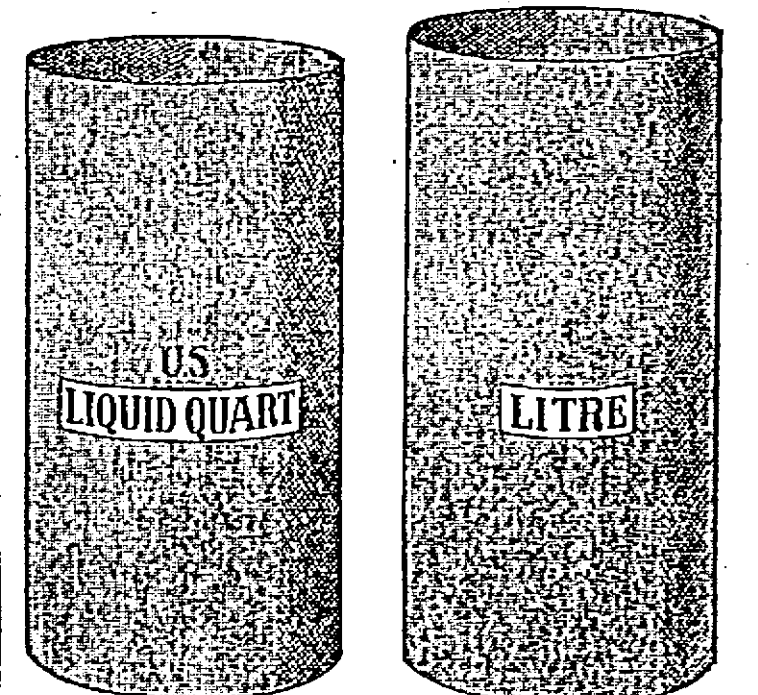
The term "metric system" is a familiar one and is commonly understood to designate the French standard of weights and measures, but it may not be so generally known that in 1866 the United States took the first step towards introducing the system into this country by legalizing its use and since the acquisition of Porto Rico and the Philippines has made its use in those islands compulsory, and further, it may not be known that at the present time there is a movement on foot to make its use compulsory in this country.

Under present conditions there are three legal systems of weight in common use in this country: Avordupois, troy and apothecary. And as to measures, they are of all kinds. There is the gallon, the imperial gallon and the wine gallon, all different. The states have assorted gallons for various commodities. A milk gallon is the standard size in New York, 231 cubic inches, in Minnesota the farmer has to sell 252 cubic inches to the milk gallon or go to jail. Barrels come in all sizes. Some are 42-gallon barrels.

Reports from Washington, where the Society for the Promotion of Metric Weights and Measures is hard at work, and from Boston, where officials are earnest champions of the new system, reveal the strength of the movement.

It is claimed that the principle on which the metric system is based is so simple that anyone may learn its essential details in three-quarters of an hour. The exposition of it set forth with such precision by Mr. Forster dwells upon its uniformity and accuracy, and simplicity in calculation.

The metre was supposed to be the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the pole, and its equivalent in English measure is 39.37079 inches, or, as it is commonly expressed, 39.37 inches. Great care was taken in deriving this standard, and although subsequent measurements showed one two hundredth and eighth of an inch variation, the calculation has remained unchanged. From this absolute standard it is possible to derive all the units which are required. Its multiples, expressed by the Greek



others hold 32 and some half a gallon less. There is a law on the books of Pennsylvania which defines one of these subtle differences of American measure.

"Inkeepers," it runs, "shall sell ale and beer by the wine measure to all persons as drink in their houses and by beer measure to those who carry it out of their houses."

Every state has a bushel or two of its own devising. Vermont as recently as 1896 enacted a law that as far as certain commodities were concerned "one bushel and three-quarters of a peck should be considered a bushel." Many of the untrammeled commonwealths also prescribe how many pounds of certain products shall be considered a bushel. There are at least six different bushels in the oyster trade about Chesapeake Bay, the largest one being the Washington variety, which has to be standard size. Otherwise the container would be smashed on sight. There are all kinds

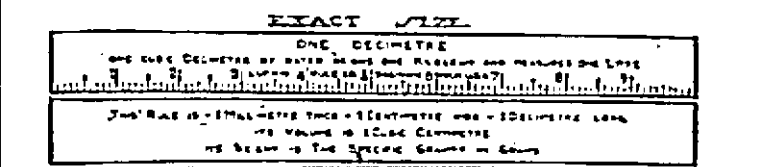
of measures, go from ten to ten thousand, and the metre is divided into decimal parts expressed by Latin prefixes.

The tables of metric length would therefore be as follows:

One myriametre equals 10,000 metres.
One kilometre equals 1,000 metres.
One hectometre equals 100 metres.
One decametre equals 10 metres.
One metre.
One decimetre equals one-tenth of a metre.
One centimetre equals one-hundredth of a metre.
One millimetre equals one-thousandth of a metre.

From this table can be calculated the measures of volume, the cubic metres, the cubic centimetres and others, and also the measures of capacity, beginning with the litre, which is a vessel containing a cubic decimetre.

The simplicity of the system is demonstrated by a small rule which many Americans are now carrying in their



THE DECIMETER RULE.

of miles; a mile which is more than a mile is a geographical mile. Land is still measured in arpents in remote localities. Number is reckoned in accordance with ten different scales and drawings and castings are figured at figures which bear little relation to their label names.

Such absurd confusion and difference is reason enough for the abolition of the obsolete English system of weights and measures and the adoption of the more scientific and uniform one of the metric system. The advocates of the new system are to introduce a bill in congress this year making its adoption compulsory, and everywhere the prediction is confidently made that both in the United States and Great Britain the plurimare to ward the goal of a unified metrology will during the year 1906 be brought to a close.

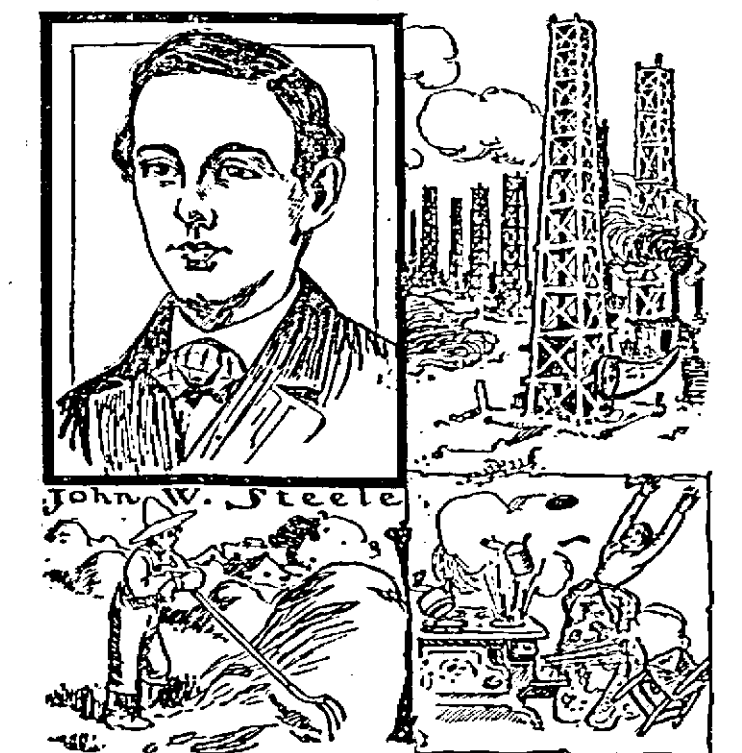
"It seems incredible," said Mr. T. J. Rand recently before the Franklin Institute, that a nation so far advanced as the United States could be in civilization, should weigh its copper by a standard, its silver by another, diamonds by a third and its medicines by a fourth—all interchangeable only by means of fractions.

Brazil made the change in 1875, and other South American countries have adopted the system, and advocates of sanitation of scientific and accurate weights and measures for federal relief believe a time has come for a law making the use of the metric system compulsory in the United States. They point out that the standard has been a legal one since 1866, and that this country has made its own mandatory in Porto Rico and the Philippines. Practically the same time elapsed between official recognition and passage of a compulsory law in France as has intervened in this country since congress accorded recognition to the metric system.

Prof. W. S. Stratton, chief of the bureau of standards of the department of commerce and labor, is perhaps the best informed man in the United States as to the relations and merits between the metric system of weights and measures and the old English system, which is now generally used in this country.

The bureau of standards is a government institution for the verification of standards of measurement and weight used by the public. It is now more established on the standard of the yardstick, but the constant comparison of its two standards has caused Prof. Stratton to become personally a strong advocate of the adoption of the metric system.

He has been especially impressed with the fact that the metric system is no new thing to thousands of persons in this country and that practically every unprejudiced person who has studied the metric system is in favor of its adoption in the place of the present varied and unrelated standards.



evolved the idea of hiring people to help him, and then—well, the rest was easy.

Adopted by a Farmer.

John Steele was born near Waterloo, Venango county, Pa., in the fall of 1841. He was left an orphan when but a few years of age and when between seven and eight years of age was adopted by Calverton McClintock, a well-to-do farmer living on the outskirts of what is now Oil City. McClintock owned his own farm, since famed in oil history as "The McClintock Farm." From it millions of dollars' worth of oil was taken years later.

It was not for Calverton McClintock, however, to reap the benefits of the oil. He died some three years before oil was discovered on his place, and when his will was read it was found that he had left the farm to his wife during her life, and it was then to go to John Steele, his adopted son. There was also an adopted daughter, named Emily Stet, but she does not appear to have been left anything by McClintock. Years later, when Steele was rolling in wealth, he gave to the young woman enough to make her independent for life.

Mrs. McClintock was a shrewd business woman and when oil was discovered on her farm she drove the closest bargains possible with the producers. The pool under the McClintock farm had laid to be inexhaustible and she had little trouble in getting an almost fabulous sum in cash, reserving a big royalty on all oil brought from her farm. This was about three years after the death of McClintock.

But John Steele was not allowed to loaf because his foster mother then had money. He was sent out to work at driving wagons for the oil men. He did not even have a team of his own.

loaned him anything on his prospects, but to his credit be it said he did not go heavily into debt. He was content to wait until the money came to him, and in the meantime, through the proper authorities, he sold an atom of his big interests just at the time the oil boom reached the crest. He disposed of the two Lone Star wells to John Mashburn for \$45,000 cash. This went into the common pool, which was swelling at an enormous rate, against the day when Johnny Steele should become of age and come into his own.

Squanders \$100,000 in a Day. At last the time came, and an avalanche of money rolled down on the former poor driver, who, in his childhood days, had never had so much as a quarter to spend. The way in which he made the money fly caused even the oil region, then engaged in its mad chase for wealth, to sit up and take notice. There never was a spender like him before and few have imitated and none equaled him since. His first draw on what was considered an inexhaustible supply of wealth was \$100,000.

"Gimme it in hundred dollar bills," he said to the cashier of the Oil City bank, to which he had walked from his home up Oil creek, at Rouseville. "I want to show some of the boys a good time."

And "the boys" were shown. Johnny Steele started down the street with his thousand \$100 bills, and to every one he met he presented one of the bills. Those who hesitated and wanted to know why got two of the bills. He had not gone far until some of those who had for months been waiting for this windfall got Steele in tow and stopped his indiscriminate giving—they wanted it themselves.

The history of that day will long be

